FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PARTY, STATE LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO MARTYRS

Wreath-Laying at Cemetery

AU051329 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 5 May 81

[Summary] Today, on the occasion of martyrs' day, the people of Tirana paid homage to those who laid down their lives for the country's freedom. Thousands of people visited the martyrs' cemetery in Tirana to lay wreaths. "Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and various mass organizations by Manush Myftiu; Simon Stefani; Llambi Gegprifti; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Gaqo Nesho, Tirana District party committee first secretary, and others." Wreaths were also laid by the foreign trade union delegations which came to attend the May Day celebrations in Tirana, as well as by the diplomatic corps. As is customary, party and state leaders today also paid visits to the families of those who fell for the country's liberation and to protect its freedom.

Leaders Visit Martyrs' Homes

AU051950 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpt] Paying visits to the martyrs' families today were Comrades Ramiz Alia; Manush Myftiu; Spiro Koleka; Hekuran Isai; Kadri Hasbiu; Pali Miska; Tira Marko; Simon Stefani; Pilo Peristeri; Qirjako Mihali; Llambi Gegprifti; Hazhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; members of the AWP Central Committee; members of the People's Assembly Presidium and government; directing party and state cadres of the districts and mass organizations; veterans; cooperativists, and soldiers.

Leaders Attend Meeting

AU051947 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Thousands of Tirana citizens gathered before the Cultural Palace in Tirana this afternoon to take part in the commemorative meeting organized on the occasion of 5 May. Also present were Hekuran Isai, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; Manush Myftiu, Politburo member and deputy chairman of Council of Ministers; Pilo Peristeri, alternative Politburo member; Gaqo Nesho, Tirana District AWP Committee first secretary; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, and other comrades. Faik Ahmeti, chairman of the Tirana District Democratic Front, spoke on the occasion. Afterwards a concert was given in which various Tirana artistic groups took part.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND FOR 1981-85

AU071344 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Tirana, 7 May (ATA)--The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1981-1985 period between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland was signed in Tirana. For the Albanian side the agreement was signed by the deputy minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, and for the Polish side by the deputy minister of foreign trade and naval economy, Vladislav Gwiazda.

Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Attending was also the charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the People's Republic of Poland in Tirana Tadeusz Hankiewiecz. During the stay in Albania, the Polish Government trade delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha.

BOZHINOV RECEIVES POLISH MINISTER JABLONSKI

AU072022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman Todor Bozhinov has received Polish Light Industry Minister Wladyslaw Jablonski. Talks on further expanding bilateral cooperation in the sphere of light industry were held. Special attention was devoted to new forms of cooperation, starting new joint activities, exchanging technology and goods for the purpose of diversifying the markets and jointly utilizing production capacities and engineering designs.

POWER MINISTER TODORIEV ENDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU071700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The minister of power supply has ended his talks with the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in Moscow. Minister Todoriev discussed with Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the committee, the prospects for developing the cooperation between the two countries during the present 5-year plan.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR IN SOFIA

AU071427 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has received Maria Carmenza Arenas, Colombian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with her forthcoming final departure from the country. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW AUSTRIA'S KREISKY IN VIENNA

AU071954 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 7 May (BTA)--"I am not pessimistic with regard to the future policy of detente. It has new chances again, said Mr Bruno Kreisky, the federal chancellor of Austria in an interview taken by the BTA special correspondent Mr Krasimir Drumev and other Bulgarian journalists. In connection with his forthcoming May 12-15 visit to Bulgaria, Mr Kreisky stressed that "Bulgarian-Austrian relations are good and are developing straightforwardly in all spheres."

"There are no problems between our countries but we have common problems as, for example, the questions of the policy of detente," added he.

The federal chancellor underlined that Europe is the most peaceful continent now which is due to the policy of detente. On the contribution made by Bulgaria and Austria to detente, he said: "Small peoples can make their contribution to fill up the Helsinki accords and the other agreements with content. Besides they [words indistinct] in the UN work. I think, that there are considerable possibilities for small states in contributing to deepen the process of detente... we cannot afford being pessimistic."

Dwelling on the prospects of disarmament, Mr Bruno Kreisky noted that the American Government is firmly determined to increase the armament of the USA, "proceeding from the concept that the USA is weaker than the East European countries that the equilibrium should be restored."

"And there is no such thing as a strictly defined state of equilibrium," said he further.

The federal chancellor assumed that within 6-7 months, a new situation for talks between the USSR and the USA can arise.

"If somebody asks me what are my considerations for such a statement, I will answer--none, except for common sense," said he.

Mr Kreisky said that the new American President is greatly occupied with the internal policy of the USA, something of interest to the greater part of the Americans, too. "It seems that the Americans are not greatly interested in the world politics while in Europe, where our peoples have suffered bloody wars, we think in quite different terms," said he.

To the question does he think that the peace proposals set forth by Mr L. Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU could become a basis for further promotion of the process of detente, Mr Kreisky answered: "I would not venture an assessment. I am a citizen of a small country. I work in a small country. But the sober, calm tone of Mr Leonid Brezhnev's statement is, undoubtedly, useful because of the deteriorated climate now. The world would become very uneasy if bellicose tones will ring out from both sides. Undoubtedly it is good when the atmosphere is soothed and improved."

The chancellor stated that Austria is always ready to offer conditions for an East-West meeting of considerable importance, "if the two sides are willing to."

Underlining that the relations between Austria and Bulgaria are of good old standing, Mr Kreisky stressed that the main task of his forthcoming visit to Sofia is to further consolidate the good relations and to continue the exchange of views with Mr Todor Zhivkov on problems con erning peace and detente.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE ENDS IN SOFIA

AU071425 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 7 May (BTA)--The role the trade unions play for improving the social condition of the workers engaged in the automobile-making industry--that was the main subject discussed at the three-day international conference of the trade unions of the automobile-making, mechanical-engineering and the kindred industries workers held here. It was attended by delegations from Great Britain, the GDR, Italy, Poland, the USSR, France, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

Questions related to the social progress and the new forms of production, the place of the trade unions in the international cooperation and the changes made in the technological evolution and also the redistribution of the automobile manufacture on a world scale were discussed. Some decisions concerning the preparations and the holding of the third international automobile-makers conference due to be held in Paris in November this year were also discussed.

Foreign specialists were shown the "Chavdar" bus-making combined workers and some of the plants of the transport mechanical engineering committee in the capital. Interest was shown in the production of different Bulgarian bus modifications.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES INFORMATION ACTIVITY

AU720020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] A conference on problems connected with international information has been held at the BCP Central Committee building. The conference was opened and chaired by Petur Mladenov, who reviewed past information and cultural activity abroad. Lyudmila Zhivkova read a report on the tasks of the international information activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Chiefs and deputy chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, leaders of departments and public organizations and also other high-ranking ideological figures also attended the conference.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER IN 'PROVISIONAL CUSTODY'

NC071629 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Prague, 7 May (AFP)--Ex-Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, a former spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights group, is among a number of persons in provisional custody as a result of a wide-ranging investigation into "subversives", an informed source said here today.

Apart from Mr Hajek, at least 10 other persons who signed Charter 77 or were supporters were said to be in provisional custody this afternoon. They were named as Olga and Ivan Avel, Jan and Jiri Ruml, Jan Bednar, Karel Kyncl, and [word indistinct] Fiser, all held in Prague, and Jan Simsa, Jaroslav Meznik, [words indistinct], all in Brno.

A number of house searches were also said to have been carried out.

Sources close to Charter 77 attributed the crackdown to the investigation into "subversive activities" following the arrest on April 28 of two young French persons, Francoise Anis and Gilles Thonon.

CTK news agency said they had been arrested for "transporting documents and money for Czechoslovak citizens devoting themselves to subversive activities in Prague, Brno, and Bratislava."

COMMENTATORS ON POLISH COMMUNISTS, SOLIDARITY

Strengthen Party's Authority

LD072324 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 7 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] We begin with a short comment on the present fierce class struggle in People's Poland. Will Poland remain a socialist state or will the plans of the dissident group within Solidarity for a Christian democratic Poland materialize? A fierce political struggle for overcoming the crisis by political means is taking place in the country, a difficult and protracted struggle for the future of the country, a struggle which is beginning at a very difficult time for the Polish United Workers' Party which is paying dearly for the mistakes and setbacks of the past years. Adventurism and imbalances in economic policy and the overtaxing of forces, which is not dictated by historical necessity have exhausted the Polish economy and led to serious political damage.

These mistakes were [word indistinct] and covered up and the discrepancy between words and deeds, violations of the Leninist principles of morals and justice, caused discontent among broad strata of the population. It was not discontent with socialism but with that which is contrary to its principles. Had there not been these mistakes, further deepened by insufficient ideological work, the so-called Committee for Political and Social Self-Defense and other antisocialist groups in Poland would not have found a foothold for their counterrevolutionary activity. Almost no one is now openly standing up against socialism, making direct attacks on socialism, as the case was in the past. Instead, improvements of socialism are being discussed.

It is difficult directly to destroy socialist ideas in Poland today but it is possible to distort them, to give them another meaning, and thus to bury them. New ways are being sought, as proved by the unpublished program intentions of the so-called Independent Trade Union, Solidarity. The new system aims to make an entity of the Christian ideal, state-owned industry, private farming and communist equality. Its authors speculate evidently with the political naivety of, in particular, young people. That is why they so coolly overlook the ideological, political and legal sources of the foundation of the Polish People's Republic.

In this context it is possible to recall the view of an American daily newspaper which describes as the most effective method to deepen differences in the Eastern bloc the use of the differences in models of systems in the states which are its members. Bourgeois ideologists would also like to make use of extreme tendencies within the Polish United Workers' Party itself for forming a party of the social democratic type.

It is now necessary for the Polish communists to unite to strengthen the authority of the party in society and purposefully to channel the explosion of the freed social energy of the working class to the benefit of Poland's socialist reconstruction. Life shows that the way toward this goal will not be easy and without problems. We believe that it will be successful after all.

'Program of Destruction'

AU071107 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Outline of a Program of Destruction; On the Theses of So-Called Solidarity's Activity"; capitalized passages are published in boldface]

[Text] IT CANNOT BE DENIED THAT DANIEL PASSENT OF THE WARSAW POLITYKA HAS WITTY PERCEPTIVENESS. HE NOTED THAT THE SO-CALLED GUIDELINES OF THE "SOLIDARITY'S" ACTIVITY, THAT IS, THE OUTLINE OF ITS PROGRAM AS PUBLISHED IN THE POLISH PRESS, REPRESENT, IN FACT, "THE DRAFT OF A SYSTEM THAT IS UNPRECEDENTED IN THE WORLD: CHRISTIAN IDEALS, NATIONALIZED INDUSTRY, PRIVATE AGRICULTURE, LIBERAL DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNIST EQUALITY."

Indeed, one is at one's wits' end when reading the theses which "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission published on 17 April, in its weekly of the same name. ZYCIE WARSZAWY has noted with respect to this "program" that for the first time in postwar history there is "a version of the future and an appraisal of the past that differ from those of the government; in many respects they are not only an alternative but even contradictory." IN OTHER WORDS, WHAT IS INVOLVED IS A GROSS DISREGARD FOR BOTH HISTORY AND THE PRESENT. The Polish journalist Jerzy Urban observed in POLITYKA (2 May) that the authors of "Solidarity's" guidelines (people from the so-called center of "Solidarity's" experts in social work) avoid like the plague the term socialism and thus the source from which they shamelessly copy while creating the impression that some of the theses were not a fact but were only discovered by them. Thus we read, for instance, that the authors want to "shape life in the country in accordance with the ideals of patriotism, social justice and democracy" or that these gentlemen advocate "the principle, to everyone according to his work" and so forth.

EVERYTHING IS CALCULATED TO CREATE AN IMPRESSION AND EVERYONE WORKING ON THE DOCUMENT OBVIOUSLY COUNTED ON A POLITICALLY NAIVE AND INEXPERIENCED READER. THAT IS WHY THEY ARE CALMLY "OVERLOOKING" THE IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL AND LEGAL SOURCES OF THE FOUNDING OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

They want, for instance, an income tax for each family member--no inconsiderable sum, in excess of the generally recognized average--which in practice amounts to downgrading material interest in work results, or they demand financial reprisals against managers who have committed errors in their activity while at the same time rejecting material sanctions against those who fail to fulfill the managers' orders. They have no words of recognition to spare for the socialist state and the socialist order, which they call "the system." They treat the socialist state to nothing but absolute criticism, viewing it as the source of all evil. The democratic nature of the socialist system is characterized as follows: "Decisions concerning society as a whole are being adopted by party bodies and administrative agencies that are not subject to social control."

That is at gross variance with the truth. Incidentally, the authors of the "Guidelines" ignore or slander other facts as well. ABOVE ALL, THEY NEGLIGENTLY CIRCUMVENT THE PARTY AND ITS LEADING ROLE IN SOCIETY, EVEN THOUGH IN THE AGREEMENTS OF GDANSK, SZCZECIN AND JASTRZEBIE THEY VERBALLY ACKNOWLEDGED IT...

The program outline of so-called "Solidarity" reiterates the assertion that this organization is the only force in the country capable of leading society out of the crisis.

According to the authors of the "Guidelines," the sources of renewal in the Polish People's Republic are "the best traditions of the nation, the ethical principles of Christianity, the political avowal of faith in democracy and the socialist social awareness."

On 29 April Marek Jaworski wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU: "THE HISTORIANS OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS, PROMINENT EXPERTS IN THOSE FIELDS WOULD HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTIES IF THEY HAD TO ASSIGN THIS VARIETY OF IDEAS AND VALUES TO A SPECIFIC IDEOLOGICAL CATEGORY. TO THE CIRCLE OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC IDEAS, PERHAPS? OR TO A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ORIENTATION? OR, MAYBE, TO THE TRADITION OF NATIONAL DEMOCRACY, IN WHICH THOSE FACTORS ALSO PLAYED THEIR ROLE?"

The truth is that "Solidarity" manifests national symbols next to religious ones. In "Solidarity's" headquarters the cross and the Polish eagle hang happily together. "Is this perhaps a triumph of the anachronistic stereotype: A Pole--a Catholic?" TRYBUNA LUDU asks, adding that Western commentators have been writing about this for some time, not without irony.

Even though "Solidarity" is allegedly open to people of all creeds, including nonbelievers, it more and more often practices religious rites, such as blessing the organization's banner and so forth.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS TOURISM, MBFR

AU071038 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 81 p 2

[CTK report: "From the Agenda of the Committees of the Federal Assembly and the Slovak National Council"]

[Text] Prague-Bratislava (CTK)--Last year more than 18.5 million people visited the CSSR, especially from the socialist countries; more than 10 million of our citizens visited countries beyond our borders. This was stated, among other things, in the report submitted by M. Svoboda, first deputy chairman of the government committee for foreign tourism, to the deputies at yesterday's 32d joint session of the foreign committees of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chambers of Peoples and Nations. The deputies also dealt with the standards, quality and expansion of services in tourism. Then they discussed the report on cultural, educational, scientific and medical-care contacts abroad. Another item on the agenda was the report on the course and results of the last session on reducing armed forces and armaments in Vienna, which was submitted by Ambassador E. Keblusek.

The Slovak National Council's Trade, Services and Transport Committee convened yesterday in Bratislava for its 34th session. It was attended by M. Benyo, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council. The deputies discussed the draft of the final budget of the Ministry of Trade of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] for last year, introduced by SSR Minister of Trade D. Goga. The session's agenda also included reports evaluating the standards of supplies to the domestic market in 1980 and the report on ensuring them for this year.

PRESIDENT NOMINATES NEW GENERALS AT CEREMONY

AU071012 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 81 p 2

[CTK report: "The CSSR President's Decision"]

[Text] Prague, 5 May (CTK)--On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak People's national liberation struggle and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, the CSSR president nominated new generals at the Federal Government's suggestion, and conferred high state decorations--the Order of the Red Star--on certain members of the Czechoslovak People's Army at the suggestion of the CSSR's minister of national defense.

The festive ceremony of nomination and decoration, held on Tuesday on the premises of the Ministry of National Defense, was attended by Eugen Turzo, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Army Gen. Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; and other representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Col Gen. Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army, was also present.

JAKES ADDRESSES HRADEC KRALOVE AKTIV 5 MAY

LD070006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] An all-regional aktiv on the afternoon of party bodies and organizations toward the realization of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress was held in Hradec Kralove yesterday.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed at the meeting that in the past period it had been possible, even in the complex international conditions, to further develop our national economy although some planned tasks had not been fulfilled in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He also emphasized that in detailing the conclusions of the 16th Congress it was necessary to specify in detail who would be fulfilling tasks, how these tasks would be fulfilled, and how the fulfillment would be checked. He also said that we had a strong economic basis, but that it was necessary to utilize it better. An important aid lay in the Set of Measures and in its basis, that is, consistent self-accounting.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA--The participants at the 6th meeting of the Czechoslovak-Libyan Committee for Economic Cooperation examined in Tripoli possibilities of expanding cooperation in the economy, industry, science and technology. The operational protocol which has been initialled contains new possibilities for cooperation, including the construction of Czechoslovak investment projects. At the end of the deliberations the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, the federal minister of foreign trade, Andrej Barcak, was received for a friendly conversation by a prominent representative of the revolutionary leadership of the General People's Congress, Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 May 81 LD]

MINISTER'S RETURN FROM LIBYA--Karel Polak, construction minister of the Czech Socialist Republic and chairman of the Libyan section of the Arab Committee attached to the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, returned on 30 April from an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 May 81 p 2 AU]

NATO COMMUNIQUE, BREZHNEV MORATORIUM CONTRASTED

LD071152 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 6 May 81

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] How do things look now that NATO foreign ministers have ended their meeting in Rome? From the final communique it becomes clear that NATO not only stands by the missile decision of 12 December 1979, but also describes it as more necessary than ever. That is one point. The other is that the United States, toward the end of the year, intends to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range missiles. The other NATO powers welcome this intention. That, too, is to be seen in the communique.

There can be no argument about the fact that for many months there have been NATO governments which disputed this passage in the communique with the Reagan administration. They continuously claimed that the Brussels missile decision is a double decision, which, on the one hand, foresees the production of American medium-range missiles and their deployment in West Europe and, on the other hand, contains an obligation for the United States to immediately begin negotiations with the Soviet Union. The optimists in the NATO camp, or should one call them dreamers, said that in this way the missile decision need not be realized; or, as others said, it would keep the military equilibrium at the lowest possible level. However, neither has ever given an answer to the question: What is the logic of a decision which, on the supposed path to disarmament, first of all involves rearming. But I mention that only in passing.

As I said, there were arguments, and the Americans have now declared themselves ready to negotiate at the end of the year. And that brings us to the first question. Why only at the end of the year? To make matters quite clear, anyone who speaks of eyewash is not to be contradicted.

Now I come to the question put at the beginning: How do things look now after the NATO meeting? We are back at the starting point once again. We are at the same point as we were on 12 December 1979--with one difference, and it is a significant one. Because the Americans only want to negotiate at the end of the year, 2 years will have been lost. In these 2 years work has been continuing on the American medium-range missiles. Only a few weeks ago, at the meeting of the NATO nuclear planning group in Bonn, American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced that the work is continuing satisfactorily. But if Weinberger is satisfied, it is something that those concerned about security and peace cannot be.

Instead of years, as in 1979, there will now remain, at the most 1 year for negotiations. I say at the most because--and this will be the second question--because Secretary of State Haig yesterday made the U.S. intention to negotiate--which is welcomed in the communique--dependent upon, as he said, a well-behaved Soviet Union. What will happen if Haig and his President decide that the Soviet Union is not behaving well?

NATO has again placed the fate of negotiations in the hands of Washington. What guarantee is there that the United States will not act as it already has done once? Washington's willingness to negotiate has always been suspect, and the American Government has only ever been interested in the rearming portion of the double decision, not the negotiating element.

Is that what the NATO governments want? The Belgians and the Dutch certainly do not, because they have so far made no decision to deploy American missiles on their territory. The Danes and the Norwegians did not want this either. With the others, however, things are clearly different. The result has certainly not met the expectations and demands of the peoples of the NATO countries. They want security, not nuclear missiles.

Now to a third question. Let us assume the best possible outcome--negotiations at the end of the year. That would mean that in 1 year something would have to be achieved because in 1983 the first American missiles are due to arrive in Europe. In this 1 year that would remain for negotiations, however, rearming will continue. Could anyone be so naive as to think that in 1983 the American Government would be prepared to destroy the completed missiles? Would it not rather apply pressure for the missiles to be brought to Europe, however the negotiations might be proceeding, just as they have now applied pressure?

In Rome, the NATO decision has done something which NATO probably did not want it to do. It has proved the need for the moratorium proposed by Leonid Brezhnev. The numbers of medium-range missiles, including Soviet missiles, should be frozen at their present level. A line would then be drawn and one would come to the substance of the matter, which could only consist of keeping the number and quality of the missiles as low as possible, so that they would eventually completely disappear.

It is complete nonsense to say that the Soviet Union intends in this way to maintain some kind of superiority, because it also shackles itself. It is not as though its SS-20 represents the limit of military and technical design possibilities.

The moratorium is a practicable path which takes account of everyone's security interests, something that cannot be said of the decisions made by NATO in Rome.

FISCHER CALLS STOCKHOLM TALKS 'POSITIVE, FRUITFUL'

LD071357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpt] Stockholm, 6 May (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer ended his 3-day official visit to Stockholm today. He was given a cordial send-off at the airport by senior officials of the Swedish Foreign Ministry. Before his departure, Fischer described the results of his visit and the political talks as positive and fruitful for the continuous development of relations between the GDR and Sweden. He said that an expression of this is his invitation to the Swedish foreign minister to visit the GDR, which was accepted with thanks.

SOVIET ARMY GROUP CELEBRATES VICTORY OVER FASCISM

LD072114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN)--Thursday, the high command of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany celebrated in Wuensdorf near Berlin the 36th anniversary of the victory by the Soviet people and its Armed Forces over Hitlerite Fascism. The army members affirmed their strong determination to strengthen further the defense force of socialism in accordance with the legacy of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

Referring to the sharpening of the international situation, Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, emphasized that the main task of the Army and Navy was constant preparedness to repel aggression. Together with soldiers from the fraternal armies, including the National People's Army of the GDR, the Soviet soldiers had also during the "Soyuz-81" staff and command exercise, confirmed their high level of training, showing that the defense alliance of the socialist states is a reliable shield for socialism's achievements.

The USSR's victory over Hitlerite Fascism also opened up the path toward the founding of the German Democratic Republic which is forever taking its firm place in the community of the socialist fraternal countries. This is emphasized in the greetings address by the GDR party and state leadership and signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, which was presented by SED Politburo Member Werner Krolikowski.

"The German Democratic Republic fully and whole-heartedly supports the new great peace initiative of the Soviet Union which aims at consolidating international security, deepening detente and checking the arms race," the letter says, among other things. The GDR Armed Forces, at the side of the Soviet Army, the main force of the socialist military coalition, will continue to defend unswervingly socialism's achievements against all attacks and honorably fulfill its class order for the protection of socialism and peace.

HOFFMANN, BULGARIA'S KIRIL KOSEV HOLD TALKS

LD071542 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Political Main Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army have expressed their agreement that the aggravation of the military political situation, caused by imperialism, demands great efforts on the part of the members of the two fraternal armies. During a discussion they expressed their conviction that the two countries' soldiers would at all times fulfill their class duty vigilantly and with full combat readiness.

A 1981 cooperation plan was signed between the leading political organs of the two armies. Among other things it provides for an exchange of experiences in the various fields of political work.

1981 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED IN BEIJING

LD080250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (ADN)--An agreement on trade and payment transactions in 1981 between the GDR and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing today by Eugen Kattner and Chen Jie, deputy foreign trade ministers of the two countries.

According to this agreement, the GDR is to supply textile machinery, machinery for the processing of plastics, diesel engines, agricultural machinery and various electrical and electronic products.

In particular nonferrous metal industry products, animal produce, spices, volatile oils, chemical raw materials and cotton textiles will be imported from China.

The signing ceremony was attended by Li Qiang, PRC minister for foreign trade and Helmut Liebermann, GDR ambassador to the PRC.

During the negotiations, a meeting on trade relation questions of mutual interest took place between Eugen Kattner, head of the GDR delegation, and Li Qiang, PRC foreign trade minister.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR VIOLATING BORDER

AU071202 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A man has violated the GDR state border in the Gadebusch area, Schwerin Bezirk, and has been detained. He did not have any identification papers with him. According to his own information, he is an FRG citizen, Axel Hetzel. The GDR organs in charge are examining his identity and the details of the border violation.

MSZMP'S OVARI ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU080800 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report on "Opening Address" by MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Miklos Ovari at the international theoretical conference in Balatonfoldvar on 5 May: "National and International Features in the Workers' Movement"]

[Text] To begin his opening address at the Balatonfoldvar theoretical conference, Miklos Ovari conveyed greetings from the MSZMP Central Committee to the participants. The discussion of the comprehensive topic which constitutes the agenda of our present conference, "Dialectics of National and International Features in the Workers' Movement," enables us to enhance our previous deliberations, conclusions synthesized in comradely debates and proven by practice, through a broader review.

Common Objectives, Different Conditions

The fraternal parties that comprise the international communist movement are waging their struggle to attain our common objectives within national frameworks. They have different and sometimes considerably contrary conditions and possibilities for their struggle and activity. Owing to their different specific positions, their immediate tasks also differ. This is an objective reality that affects the development of our relations and cooperation and, at the same time, renders our revolutionary movement more variegated.

Although the divergent nature of specific conditions and successive direct tasks makes us distinctive, it cannot by any means separate us. The communist parties are characterized simultaneously by national diversity and essential, fundamentally identical features. We are linked by our scientific outlook and the objectively identical fundamental interests, irrespective of national linkage, of the workers' class and, on their basis, by our common objectives and internationalist solidarity in the struggle against internationally organized capital and imperialism. On this basis, continuously striving to create harmony between national and international features, developing our cooperation and constantly strengthening our unity are not only possible, but, indeed, necessary. Proceeding from the premise of the fundamental identity of interests of the international workers' class, the MSZMP attaches outstanding importance to cooperation among the communist and workers' parties in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The concept of internationalism has been constantly enriched, and its impact has grown during the history of the workers' movement. Through this, the international communist movement has developed into the most powerful political movement of our age. In this connection, Comrade Janos Kadar stressed the following at the 1976 Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties: "In our opinion, the idea of proletarian internationalism includes the harmony of national and international interests, because the achievements of the individual parties strengthen our international workers' movement, and the strengthening of the international communist movement helps the individual parties. Proletarian internationalism means mutual solidarity and support, comradely cooperation that presupposes independence and equality of the individual parties and nonintervention in each other's domestic affairs."

Our position is that proletarian internationalism presupposes striving for unity, regular exchanges of views, the autonomous and independent communist and workers' parties adopting a common position and pursuing concerted action with regard to the most fundamental issues, studying common experiences, taking them into consideration and enriching them with one's own experiences, and waging a consistent struggle against anti-Marxist views. Our party is strengthening its relations with the fraternal parties in this spirit, and strives to contribute to attaining the objectives of the struggle we are waging for peace and progress.

The General and the Particular

It is an objective law of social development that national development and internationalization take place with a close reciprocal effect on each other. It is a characteristic of our age that the national nature of the development of individual countries and the process of internationalization are strengthening simultaneously. Without realizing and deliberately asserting the dialectics of national and international features, it is not possible either to successfully accomplish national tasks or attain common objectives. The outlook which, of the two trends, sees only national development and disregards internationalization leads to national aloofness and isolation. The abstract outlook which attributes an absolute value to the objective trend of internationalization and disregards national development remains enervated, because it is not tied to the nation's specific social reality.

Objective circumstances determine national and international interests. Their interrelationship is a developing and changing one. The theoretical activity of parties is of decisive significance in correctly recognizing the relationship between the two, and in applying it in practical activity. The history of our party is among those that were not devoid of erring in direction and proportion with regard to interrelations between national and international interests and objectives. At the beginning of socialist construction, in the era of the personality cult, we regarded national considerations in many respects as a factor that hampers, impedes and disturbs our development. Then, in the period preceding the 1956 Hungarian counterrevolution, in contrast to common, general and international features, there were attempts to attribute absolute value to individual and national features. Lack of comprehension of a dialectical relationship between national and international features, and its negation in practice, constituted the common element and identical essence of these two, formally contrary, concepts. We have learned through tragic events that only a consistent struggle on two fronts against both distorting outlooks can ensure a correct path and a stable development of our socialist society.

Following the 1956 counterrevolution, on the basis of an intensive analysis of our historical experiences, we came to the conclusion--and it has been our party's invariable position for some quarter of a century--that a person who does not consider national characteristics cannot be a true internationalist, and a person who is not, at the same time, an internationalist cannot be a true patriot.

Against Nationalism

With the victory of the socialist revolution, the worker class abolishes the social bases of nationalism; consequently, objective reasons for it cease in socialism. However, our previous belief that we would relatively rapidly and ultimately eradicate the problem of nationalism from our society in the course of socialist construction has turned out to be an illusion. In reality, we find that nationalism can emerge also in socialist countries, because the theoretical and ideological heritage of the defeated social order cannot be liquidated easily. Its survival is aided by imperialist propaganda and on occasion by mistakes we make in the course of socialist construction, or the weakness of our ideological work.

The existence of national minorities in central and Eastern Europe is a particular element of this sphere of problems. Our party is convinced that establishing socialist conditions creates the most fundamental objective prerequisites both for ultimately eliminating nationalism and for settling the issue of national minorities in a just and permanent manner through consistent observance of Leninist principles. However, that is not attained automatically even under socialism, even where an extremely significant role is played, and, at the same time, responsibility is borne by subjective factors and the theoretical activity and practical policy of the communist and workers' parties.

It follows from the identity of our social system, and fundamental interests and objectives, that the national minorities living in each other's countries can fulfill the role of a connecting bond between us. It is not only in each other's specific interests, but a common international interest as well that this should be so.

In the past years, differences and conflicts of a particular nature, harmful from the viewpoint of socialism, social progress and the cause of peace alike, have come about between countries which, in the same way, have set themselves the aim of socialist construction. Our position is that there cannot be any genuine objective differences of interests or contradictions between countries building socialism that should lead inevitably to conflicts. If such conflicts nevertheless occur, there are primarily subjective reasons for them: departure from the position of internationalism, national deviation or overt nationalism. It is an experience of fundamental importance that the slightest concession to both nationalism and offending national sentiments does not lead to resolving genuine problems, but to aggravating them and open conflicts.

Concerning dialectic interrelations between national and international features, the implications of the common laws and national characteristics of socialist construction constitute an issue of outstanding significance for us. The two trends of social development, national development and internationalization, prevail simultaneously also in the socialist countries. Our socialist development over more than three decades proves that liquidating exploitation has created the real opportunity for fostering national development also in our country. For a long time, bourgeois propaganda has been frightening our people by claiming that socialism effaces national features. Our socialist development has convincingly proved in practice that socialism is the path not only for a social, but also a national upswing. Application of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, asserting the generally valid laws of socialist construction according to our specific conditions and national characteristics, was an indispensable source of our successes in building up our country.

As Comrade Brezhenv said at the 26th CPSU Congress, the process of the socialist countries drawing closer to each other continues to develop. At the same time, the CPSU general secretary pointed out that "this does not efface the socialist countries' national and historical characteristics. One must see what, in reality, there is in the diversity of the form of their social life and economic organization: the rich nature of the ways and methods of acclimatization to a socialist way of life."

Patriotism and Internationalism

The MSZMP program declaration stated that building an advanced socialist society requires the work and activity of people whose love of the socialist fatherland is inseparably intertwined with internationalism. The significance of this was laid down separately by our Central Committee's October 1976 resolution concerning party propaganda. This states, among other things:

"...Our party's propaganda rests on the same basis as its entire policy and practical activity: on the constantly developing scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and the rich experiences of the Hungarian and international workers movement.... To further strengthen the homogeneity of theory and practice, it is necessary to pay paramount attention particularly to extensive study of theoretical questions pertaining to building an advanced socialist society, the character of power and socialist democracy, proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism."

Our party and workers' class are the inheritor and continuer of all progressive historic traditions, and the depositary of all genuine values of our national past. Our workers' class and its revolutionary party, as the leading force of our society, are the expresser of national interests and bear responsibility for the development of the nation's destiny.

We are convinced that, today and in the future, socialism is and will be the embodiment of the real values of our nation. That is why our people regard the program of building an advanced socialist society as a national program.

The 60th anniversary of our party's establishment was in 1978. It provided an opportunity to draw up a balance sheet and analyze the lessons of the path that had been covered. At a festive session of the Central Committee, Comrade Janos Kadar said the following in that connection: "Speaking of the experiences of our historical path, we can say with a good conscience that, from the moment of its establishment, our party has always been a patriotic and internationalist party, and that is what it will continue to be also in the future.... As the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary vanguard of the workers' class, our party has always intensely professed the principle of proletarian internationalism and proven its faithfulness to it through deeds. Our party is in solidarity with the world communist and workers' parties, the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact countries, all the peoples building socialism, the peoples struggling for their freedom and the world progressive forces. Although they fought far from their fatherland, our comrades--who took up arms in Russia for the victory of the revolution during the civil war, who fought for the Spanish Republic in the International Brigades and who joined detachments of anti-fascist armed resistance in almost every European country--fought, nevertheless, for the fatherland, our people and the freedom of people...."

Today as well, our party most resolutely rejects both bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitism. We are educating our people and youth in the spirit of the inseparable principles of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. We are faithful to our nation's red, white and green banner and the red banner of the international workers' movement. In conformity with our people's most fundamental national interests, we safeguard and constantly strengthen our friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union, the countries and peoples of socialism and progress and the world communist and worker parties, Miklos Ovari said in conclusion.

ACZEL ADDRESSES RED CROSS MEETING IN BUDAPEST

LD070526 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpt] Budapest, 4 May (MTI)--The third regional conference of the European Red Cross and Red Crescent societies opened in Budapest on Monday. The meeting was addressed by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION--The delegation of 33 Japanese economic managers led by Toshiba president Ivata Kazuo, attending a session of the Hungarain-Japanese economic club of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, concluded its program on Thursday. The Japanese experts held lectures at the Chamber of Commerce about Japanese industrial matters of interest, had talks with heads of Hungarian banks and foreign trade and industrial enterprises on possibilities for cooperation and were received by leading officials, including Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Apr 81 p 5 AU]

SWEDISH VISITOR--Leif Leifland, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Sweden, visited Budapest from 22 to 25 April. He had talks with Janos Nagy, secretary of state for foreign affairs, about current issues of the international situation and relations between the two countries. The Swedish secretary of state was received by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Apr 81 p 5 AU]

NEW IRISH AMBASSADOR--Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, on Monday received Edward J. Brennan, new ambassador of Ireland in Hungary, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Apr 81 p 8 AU]

KANIA CHAIRS PARTY MEETING ON FORTHCOMING CONGRESS

LD071812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] A conference was held at the PZPR Central Committee today with the participation of the Central Committee Secretariat, the first secretaries of the voivodship committees and the party Central Committee heads of departments. They discussed the tasks of the party following the 10th plenary session of the Central Committee. At the same time an assessment was made of the progress of the preparations of the party elements at voivodship level for the ninth extraordinary congress of the party. The conference was chaired by Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania.

'SUMMARY' OF PZPR CONGRESS 'PROGRAM ASSUMPTIONS'

LD081112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 8 May 81

["Extensive summary" of the "Program Assumptions for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress"--read by announcers Andrzej Matual and Antoni Mielniczuk--live]

[Text] It is stated at the beginning of the assumptions that for the first time in its history, the PZPR is preparing an extraordinary congress. The supreme matter is to lead the country out of the crisis.

In the first chapter, entitled "The Sources and Nature of the Crisis," we read among other things: The crsis of 1980 had been building up over the years. Many problems resulted from incompetent leadership and from a reluctance to expand the sphere of socialist democracy and deviations from Marxism-Leninism. No conclusions were drawn from the events of June 1976. Faced with the workers' protest of the summer of 1980 the overwhelming majority of party members resolutely advocated a rejection of the deformations and a political solution to the crisis. Successive plenums of the Central Committee specified the political course of renewal. The deformations of the 1970's were not a crisis of the principles and values of the socialist system but were a result of ignoring and violating them.

In the second chapter, entitled "The Party of the Working Class and Nation Is the Party of Socialist Renewal," we read, among other things: In order for the PZPR to live up to its leading role it is necessary to make it into a party which serves the working class and nation, which acts in an open manner and which is constantly subject to control. The consistent implementation of the principles of intraparty democracy is a condition for the party to act effectively. Necessary changes in the PZPR statute should apply, among other things, to a definition of the duties and rights of elected echelons and organs, including the Politburo and the First Secretary of the Central Committee, to a definition in the statute of the democratic principles governing the election of the authorities and delegates and to a clear definition of the role of the apparatus--a role of serving the people and working class.

Members of the central party authorities should be known for their views and stands . . individual problems.

Primary organizations are a source of strength for the party and a decisive plane for party activity. Their direct cooperation should further the exchange of experiences and cannot lead to the undermining of the structure and cohesion of the party.

The party, which also accepts into its ranks working people who are believers, makes it possible for those people to participate in political activities.

Because of the principles of its program it wholly supports the scientific world outlook.

Overcoming the crisis of confidence requires deep transformations in the system of social communication. It is the task of the press, radio and television to inform honestly and to reflect and shape public opinion and to participate in social supervision. Reporters must have effective guarantees created for them which allow them to make criticisms.

The third chapter is entitled "The Development of Socialist Democracy and Self-Government and the Strengthening of Law and Order." The observance of the principles of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the state are closely connected, for a truly strong socialist state is a state which derives its strength from the acceptance of its program by a majority of society.

The party urges all patriots to create and strengthen a front of joint responsibility for increasing and defending the supreme national values. The Front of National Unity [FJN] is an important plane of dialogue and cooperation. The development of the NSZZ Solidarity on the basis of constitutional principles governing the system in accordance with the statute of the trade union opens up prospects for it to participate in the FJN.

As regards cadre policy, the creation of conditions for development and advancement for able, hard-working and involved people with initiative must be linked up with the elimination of people with vague functions, careerists and devious people. Access of citizens who do not belong to the party to leadership positions in the state and the economy should form the principle of such a policy.

A special role is allotted to the Sejm and People's Councils in the democratization of the decisionmaking process. While not violating the principle of the unity of the people on the constitutional plane of the FJN and of the leading role of the PZPR, the full freedom of election between many candidates standing for deputies and councillors in elections should be guaranteed.

The strong position and role of the trade unions, which is based on partnership, is an important guarantee of socialist democracy. All forms of the trade union movement should be treated equally. Bearing in mind the differences in the motivations, attitudes and views characteristic of the NSZZ Solidarity, the way Solidarity crystallizes on the basis of the aims and principles of socialism, the strengthening of its workers' undercurrent and the expansion of its participation in the constructive solution of problems pertaining to the state, economy and social life will be of special importance.

The party supports the sanctioning of the right to strike as a form of workers' protests as a last resort.

Socialist renewal requires a general strengthening of the principle of abiding by the law, observance of the constitutional principle of the independence of judges, strengthening of supervision by the Prosecutor's Office of activities of public order organs and the amendment of the criminal procedure code in order to ensure appropriate guarantees for civil rights during criminal proceedings, among other ways by the statutory regulation of principles governing the use of temporary arrest.

The fourth chapter is entitled "The Young Generation of Socialist Poland." It states, among other things: More than one half of the Polish population is aged under 29. More than 7 million young people are at schools or are studying and the same number work in the national economy. The full use of young people's qualifications is vital in the state's policies toward young people, as is a definite increase in the participation by young people in holding leadership functions.

An improvement in the living conditions of young families is an urgent matter. The shortage of houses is the most important problem. About 1.2 million young married couples are waiting for them. Almost 29 percent are living with their parents. About 200,000 are living in critical conditions.

At the same time more than 300,000 marriages are concluded every year.

"The Main Guidelines for the Program of Socioeconomic Stabilization" is the title of the fifth chapter of the program assumptions. What is needed to bring the economy back onto the tracks of development is a transitional period.

The stabilization program, which is to be submitted to the ninth congress, is to ensure in the economic sphere the development of fields which meet the basic needs of the population, a reduction in tensions on the domestic market, bringing the scope of investment activity up to the realistic economic possibilities of the country and matching them up with new priorities, slowing down the rate at which indebtedness is growing and strengthening the role of money in the economic system. In the sphere of social policy it is necessary to ensure, among other things, the progressive implementation--as far as is economically possible--of the agreements between the government and the trade unions, and the satisfaction of the most urgent needs of the population, devoting particular concern to those social groups with the lowest incomes. The speedy and thorough restructuring of the wages system is important.

It is proposed to define for a period of 3 years the upper limit for the increase in money incomes of the population, to establish during social discussion the normative relationship between the lowest, average and highest wages--for instance, 0.5; 1; 3.5--and to achieve these by 1984, and to introduce general progressive taxation on earnings and incomes exceeding a certain defined limit.

One cannot carry out a reform of retail prices without the endorsement of the whole of society. This reform should above all change those prices whose level is at present hampering the development of production and raising the economy's efficiency. This applies in particular to the prices of agricultural and foodstuff articles and fuels and energy. In order to protect social groups with low incomes the price reform must be accompanied by genuine and just compensations.

The independence and self-government of enterprises, which will function on the principle of self-financing, form the fundamental precepts of the economic reform. This requires the reconstruction of the central economic administration, particularly the elimination of a considerable part of amalgamations and the restriction of the number of ministries. People should be warned not to fall into the trap of expecting immediate effects from the reform.

Proposals in the sphere of social policy include--at the latest by the end of 1983 in spheres which are decisive for the country's socioeconomic life--the introduction of a 40-hour 5-day working week, a systematic increase in minimum old-age and other pensions, the formulation of a new pensions statute in 1981, on analysis and modification of the pensions system for private farmers, and the introduction of leave earmarked for the upbringing of children independent of the maternal leave which would be 1 year from the middle of 1981, which would include an appropriate allowance and which would gradually be increased to 3 years in the 1980's.

In housing policy the distribution of cooperative dwellings carried out exclusively by the cooperative movement should be public and remain under broad public control. The principle that one family has the right to only one house should be introduced into housing law as a matter of urgency. The advisability of restoring communal construction must be considered.

In the present economic situation the need arises for carrying out in the next few years substantial transfers of work resources while guaranteeing to people that their interests will be protected. This is also a fundamental condition for increasing social labor productivity.

The sixth chapter of the program assumptions for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is entitled "Priority for Agriculture and the Foodstuff Economy." We read in it, among other things: The party supports the profound reorientation of socioeconomic policy for the benefit of the more speedy development of agriculture and the whole foodstuffs economy. This requires an increase in outlays for investment projects in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry and a considerable increase in the part played by industry in serving the whole foodstuffs economy, the elimination over a maximum of 3 years of the deficit in spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery and in tires, and ensuring in 2 years the necessary amounts of small-scale equipment and agricultural tools. Private farms form the core of Polish agriculture. They have a lasting place in the economy and the guaranteed inviolability of property and the right to inherit it.

The land economy will strengthen the conviction that a peasant can be sure of what he owns according to the principle of "land for the best farmers who need it most."

Now we have an excerpt from the seventh chapter of the program assumptions entitled "The Development of Culture and Science and Technical Progress and Education." The most important matters are the complex of problems connected with film art, the popularization of music and the fine arts, and in particular matters connected with books. The situation in the publishing movement needs to be decisively improved. A decisive increase in the part played by science in the material development of the country requires, among other things, the creation of conditions for the development of the self-government and autonomy of scientific milieux. The economic reform must create genuine stimuli for the economy to become interested in innovations and for science to take part in the creation of economic progress.

The directions and ways of implementing the educational reform have come up against criticism. So, one must abandon the structural reform--the 10-year school--but continue the program reform by modifying, among other things, the teaching programs in basic professional schools so that they can evolve in the direction of fully-pledged secondary schools. An improvement in the material and everyday conditions of teachers, particularly in the countryside, is vital.

The eighth and last chapter of the assumptions is entitled "The International Activity of the Party and Polish Foreign Policy." The process of renewal in Poland and the removal of deformations are intended to strengthen the socialist system and to make our country a stronger link in the socialist community and to tighten the bonds with tested allies--the CPSU and the Soviet Union and the whole of the socialist community. Attempts to weaken these bonds which are being undertaken by imperialist centers are meeting with the condemnation of the vast majority of Poles and have no chance of succeeding.

The program assumptions for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress are being submitted to general, honest and open discussion. The achievements of this discussion will help to overcome the crisis, to realize the socialist renewal and to achieve socioeconomic stabilization.

PARTY CONTROL PREPARES REPORT FOR PZPR CONGRESS

LD071648 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP)--The PUWP Commission for Party Control convened for a plenary meeting at the PUWP CC headquarters here today to discuss its current task pertaining to the preparation of a report for the 9th PUWP Congress.

Members of the commission stressed that the process of purging the party of people who have violated the ethical and moral norms and have used their offices for personal profits is far too slow. The speakers also pointed out that the commission's report on the accountability of party members must embrace both the scale and character, the background and causes of trespassing the norms of the party life and of the crisis.

Purging Officials Discussed

LD072124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The Central Party Control Commission held another plenary meeting today to submit the results achieved so far during its activities since the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee and to discuss and formulate the main tasks of the commission in the next few weeks before the party congress. A team has been set up to draw up a copy of the report which the commission will submit at the congress.

A report which assesses the activities of the commission to date stated that since the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee, local party organizations, party authorities at various levels and party control commissions have excluded some 3,900 persons from the membership of the party; of this total, 95 persons were excluded from membership of the party because of abuses and the exploitation of their official positions for personal gain.

More than 63 persons were deprived of membership because of infringement of the principles of the statutes and of party discipline. Cases requiring expert, control action have been forwarded to the Supreme Control Chamber.

Several scores of direct conversations have been held with comrades from the central apparatus and the voivodship level of party cadres. On the basis of well documented resolutions, sixteen members or deputy members of the Central Committee, as well as two members of the Central Party Control Commission, have departed from the central party authorities. In the great majority of cases the resolutions involved were based on the fact that as a result of a control check it was established that accusations raised against the persons concerned with regard to irregularities connected with the construction by them of villas and holiday chalets were proven correct.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON 10TH PZPR PLENUM

AU071430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed commentary: "After the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum: The Party Creates Its Program"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AT ITS 10TH PLENARY SESSION, THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLVED TO HOLD THE CONGRESS FROM 14 TO 18 JULY 1981. IT RESOLVED TO PRESENT TWO DRAFT DOCUMENTS FOR PARTY AND NATIONWIDE DISCUSSIONS: THE PROGRAMMATIC THESES FOR DEVELOPING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, CONSOLIDATING THE LEADING ROLE OF THE PARTY IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION AND THE STABILIZATION OF THE SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, AS WELL AS AMENDMENTS IN AND SUPPLEMENTS TO THE PZPR STATUTES. THUS, THE PRECONGRESS CAMPAIGN, WHICH BEGAN SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, HAS REACHED ITS FINAL AND DECISIVE STAGE. THERE ARE ONLY 75 DAYS LEFT TO THE NINTH EXTRAORDINARY PARTY CONGRESS.

The opinion on measures to settle our tomorrow is being formed in the party in dramatic efforts to settle accounts with the past. The list of those measures has been provided in the draft which will now be submitted for general party discussion. The draft is an outline of the party program. It still needs to be confronted with the views of various circles in our country SINCE THE PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION IS NOT AND MUST NOT BE AN INTERNAL PARTY ISSUE ALONE; ON THE CONTRARY, IT IS ADDRESSED TO THE ENTIRE NATION.

"We have been drawing up our goals and tasks connected with the materialization of socialist democracy, with the implementation of the planned reforms and of new legal and institutional solutions with the nation in our minds," Comrade Stanislaw Kania said at the recent plenum. "That is a declaration of the intentions of the party whose role in the state obligates it to show initiative in the process of deepening democracy, to express and to implement socialist social aspirations in all spheres of the participation in joint decisionmaking, joint administration and joint economic management."

THE PARTY'S DRAFT PROGRAM WAS SHAPED IN A WAY UNLIKE THAT OF ALL PROGRAMS FORMULATED TO DATE. IT TOOK SHAPE MAINLY AT PARTY MEETINGS WHERE--AS JANINA SKUBICKA, INSPECTOR AT THE KROSNOLEN FLAX FACTORY IN KROSNO, SAID AT THE PLENUM--"CONFUSION YIELDS TO ACTIVITY." IT WAS SHAPED OUT OF THE IDEAS OF THE BROAD CIRCLES OF PARTY MEMBERS, OUT OF THEIR WORRIES, THEIR EXPECTATIONS AND THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THE CIRCLE OF CLOSEST ACQUAINTANCES.

It was not shaped from theoretical visions. It was not shaped in the calm of study. However, that does not mean that the document lacks such a vision. On the contrary, THAT VISION IS CLEARLY EVIDENT. IT REFLECTS THE RESOLUTE WILL TO CONTINUE THE SOCIALIST RENEWAL, AND THUS TO RESTORE IN POLAND THE FUNDAMENTAL VALUES OF SOCIALISM--SOCIAL JUSTICE, REAL RESPECT FOR THE LABORER, THE RECOGNITION THAT HIS HOPES SHOULD BE REGARDED BY THE PARTY AS THE MAIN GUIDELINE FOR ITS POLICY, AND THE WILL TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS FROM ALL INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPING THE SITUATION IN POLAND.

Those demands mainly come up in workers' communities. Those communities constitute a natural basis for our party.

As many speakers at the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum emphasized, the support of those communities is a condition for the party's strength, for its prestige and for its acceptance as the leading force of our people. The workers class possesses both historical and present-day rights to formulate those demands. It has grown to be our basic social class. In the past, the lasting achievements of People's Poland arose from the efforts of that class. Its present position exerts a decisive influence on social relations in our country as a whole and on the creation of new aspirations among our people. It was the resolute "now" said by the workers class to the progressive deformation of socialism that started the process of socialist renewal which has been taken up by the party and it is that "now" that has brought down and continues to bring down from the pedestals persons responsible for misfeasance in the last decade.

THE PERIOD BETWEEN AUGUST 1980 AND JULY 1981, WHEN THE CONGRESS WILL BE HELD, HAS UNDOUBTEDLY BEEN HISTORIC AND FILLED WITH EVENTS THAT WILL BE PERMANENTLY RECORDED IN OUR COUNTRY'S MOST RECENT HISTORY. THAT IS SO DESPITE THE FACT THAT AMONG THE MEASURES UNDERTAKEN IN THAT PERIOD THERE HAVE BEEN MANY TEMPORIZING [DORAZNE] ONES, MOTIVATED BY THE NEED TO SAVE THE COUNTRY FROM SINKING INTO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHAOS, INTO ANARCHY AND SOCIAL CONFLICT, AND TO PREVENT POLAND'S POSITIONS IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA FROM WEAKENING.

Also it is only natural that the state in which our country finds itself has long been raising and must continue to raise the elementary question: Why did it happen? It is necessary both to answer that question and to assess deeply and critically the concepts which took shape in the party's leading teams in the seventies. The results of implementing those concepts must give rise to critical reflections both about the deficiencies in theoretical thought in the party and in the practice of party activity, and about the inability to make use of Marxism in assessing contemporary social phenomena.

The question of personal responsibility borne by specific members of the PZPR leadership for the mistakes and irregularities committed was clearly posed at the party forum. It was motivated by the high moral norms binding the communists, by the elementary feeling of justice accepted by the totality of party members for whom, within their own ranks, responsibility has always been associated with a specific first and second name. The fact that the recent plenum set up a Central Committee commission called upon to accelerate the work to determine the degree of responsibility for the mistakes and irregularities committed resulted both from the criticism of the progress made in that work to date, and from the great interest the entire party has in having that question settled before the party congress.

ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE CAUSES AND THE CULPRITS--THE LIST IS STILL INCOMPLETE--IS THE SHORTEST WAY TO THE RESTORATION OF REAL CONFIDENCE BETWEEN THE PARTY AND THE PUBLIC, AS WELL AS INSIDE THE PARTY.

WE ARE STILL NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE REPORT ON THE STATE OF OUR ECONOMY. WE ARE ABOUT TO EMBARK ON AN EXTREMELY ACUTE STAGE OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS. WHAT MATTERS IS TO WHAT EXTENT WE CAN OVERCOME ITS EFFECTS, WHICH ARE NOW THE MOST NEGATIVE, AND HOW WE EMERGE FROM THE CRISIS. DURING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 10TH PLENUM IT WAS REPEATEDLY SAID THAT INCREASED PRODUCTION AND THE CREATION OF NEW MATERIAL VALUES CONSTITUTED THE LOCOMOTIVE CAPABLE OF PULLING OUR COUNTRY OUT OF THE CRISIS.

That is to be attained through economic reform, the development of workers' self-government, and above all through bold decisions ensuring the proper organization of labor and the purposeful utilization of the potential available. Keeping the economic mechanism in constant motion calls under the present conditions for special inventiveness, sacrifices and for the ability to subordinate the interests of many vocational groups, social communities and economic organizations to the general interest. To overcome the crisis we must also pay the price of restrictions and giving things up. The order of these is to be determined by the party's social policy, by the policy of real concern for providing fair living conditions for those who, confronted with daily difficulties, are the most helpless. That will be possible given a certain climate--the climate of confidence and of the social discipline necessary.

IN PURSUING ITS DAILY ACTIVITY AND IMPLEMENTING THE DEMANDS SET FORTH IN THE DRAFT PROGRAM, THE PARTY MUST PROVIDE A BASIS FOR SUCH CONFIDENCE.

"The point is that in our party, and in the country as a whole, there must be no empty words, no words that are not backed by activity," Jerzy Romanik, miner from the Siemianowice coal mine, said at the recent plenum. "Today there must not be a situation in which the nation exists for the party," Stanislaw Gierczyk, master galvanizer at the Zielona Gora Mera-Lumel plant, said. "And whether such a situation exists--that will depend on our program, a specific program, and not a vague program, and on activity endorsed by the public."

THE KEY TO OVERCOMING THE CRISIS LIES IN THE PARTY, IN ITS INTERNAL REBIRTH, IN ITS COMPLETE RETURN TO THE MARXIST-LENINIST PRINCIPLES OF THE WORKERS MOVEMENT AND--ON THAT BASIS--TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF UNITY IN ITS ACTIVITY. The ability to formulate a new party program in line with the feelings of PZPR members reflects the deep internal processes, and particularly that of internal democratization, taking place in the party. Evidence of that are the heated discussions in party organizations, the proposals put forward by them, and the democratic elections which are being held.

To perform its role as the leading force in the nation, the party must be able not only to formulate its programmatic goals; it must mobilize broad social masses to achieve those goals. Last but not least, it must be able to truly assess the social reality, on the class basis, and to draw conclusions from that assessment, including the conclusion that the achievements of socialism need to be constantly defended against attempts to undermine them, and that socialist renewal has its adversaries.

THE PROFOUND DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE PARTY'S INTERNAL LIFE HAS BEEN REFLECTED NOT ONLY IN THE LETTER OF THE DRAFT PARTY STATUTES, BUT ALSO IN THE SPIRIT OF INTERNAL LIFE IN PRACTICE--IN THE PRINCIPLED DISCUSSIONS, IN THE OBSERVANCE OF THE PARTY'S ETHICAL NORMS, AND IN THE ELECTION TO GOVERNING BODIES OF PERSONS WHO, IN THE OPINION OF THE COMMUNITY, ARE TRULY THE BEST. THE PARTY PARTICIPATES IN EVERYTHING THAT THE POLES ARE NOW EXPERIENCING. THE PARTY GUARANTEES THAT RENEWAL WILL PROCEED CONSISTANTLY. THAT IS WHAT HAS BEEN STATED IN THE DECISIONS OF THE 10TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, AND THAT IS THE DIRECTION IN WHICH PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH CONGRESS ARE GOING. THE CONGRESS WILL DEVELOP AND CONSOLIDATE THAT PROCESS.

PZPR KATOWICE PLENUM PROPOSES MEETING WITH GIEREK

LD071840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The debates of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee plenum are continuing in a stormy atmosphere.

Our correspondent writes that he has never before heard such frankness, openness, criticism and self-criticism, such courageous, party-minded raising of issues in this hall.

From the views expressed it clearly transpires that the process of renewal must be accelerated in the country's largest party organization in Katowice Voivodship.

The earliest possible investigation of persons who in recent times held posts of authority, including Zdzislaw Grudzien and former Katowice Voivoda Zdzislaw Legomski, should take place as soon as possible. It was proposed to set up a special extraordinary commission to deal with these matters in the near future.

Many speakers proposed the immediate suspension of the party membership of the persons mentioned.

The first secretary of the voivodship committee in Katowice, Andrzej Zabinski, informed those present that Zdzislaw Grudzien and Zdzislaw Legomski have resigned their mandates as [Sejm] deputies.

After the speech by Adam Gierek, who stated on behalf of his father Edward Gierek that he is ready to take part in the plenum, some secretaries of enterprise party committees put forward the proposal that an invitation should be sent to Edward Gierek to attend the plenum debates.

Andrzej Zabinski stated that he can only do this with the approval of the party Central Committee Politburo. It was decided to instruct the voivodship committee to prepare a meeting with Edward Gierek before the voivodship election conference in Katowice, that is, before 25 June.

In connection with the proposal put forward at the plenum of the voivodship party echelon in Katowice, it was decided that Central Committee members Comrade Andrzej Zabinski and Comrade Gerard Gabrys will consult the Central Committee Politburo and will then bring about a meeting between Edward Gierek and members of the plenum of the voivodship committee of the party in Katowice and the aktiv participating in the plenary debates.

It was also deemed desirable that Edward Gierek should participate as soon as possible in a meeting of his mother organization of the party at the Sosnowiec mine.

PARTY OFFICIALS ATTEND LOCAL PZPR SESSIONS

Grabski Attends Pila Meeting

LD080712 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt] A plenum of the Pila Voivodship Party Committee was held today. It examined the problem of economic stabilization in the voivodship and party tasks before the congress. Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in the session.

Jagielski in Elblag

LD080720 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski arrived at the Zamech mechanical works in Elblag today. He will meet the party aktiv here. The meeting has been organized at the initiative of the Zamech party organization. It is devoted to key socioeconomic problems of the country as well as to the party's goals and tasks arising from the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Fiszbach at Gdansk

LD071432 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 6 May 81

[Excerpts] Report-back and election conferences are taking place in many localities in Gdansk and Elblag voivodships. Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of Gdansk Voivodship Party Committee, is taking part in the report-back and election conference at the Polish state railways depot in Zajaczkowo Olszewskie.

More on Kania Remarks at Plock

LD071720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0510 GMT 7 May 81

["Excerpt" from speech delivered by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 10th party programmatic and election conference held at the Mazowsze petrochemical plant in Plock on 6 May--recorded]

[Text] The report-back and election campaign has begun. What do we expect from this campaign? It is closely linked with precongress discussion. We expect the report-back and election campaign and the whole of the precongress discussion to enrich our programmatic assumptions which we are bringing to the congress. This is what we expect above all from the report-back and election campaign and from the precongress discussion. We appeal to everyone for this.

We invite everyone to take part in the discussion for we are mapping out the directions of national development and not only the tasks of the party organization. We are counting on the fact that the report-back and election campaign will, at all levels, shape the authority of party organizations and echelons, up to and including voivodship committees, which will have the confidence of party members. This is an essential condition for being able to lead. All this is taking place along a democratic road so this will help to strengthen the leadership's authority and (?also) that of the party organizations and echelons elected during these meetings.

A considerable part of the leadership will be renewed and is being renewed. This has always been the case. Today, this is only taking place on a broader scale and is of a more authentic nature than ever before because the principles of appointing candidates are also being subjected to profound democratic transformations. The electoral regulations confirmed by the party Central Committee back this up. Our conference today has also been proof of this. We should make sure, however, that we oppose routine and from this arises the need for changes and renewal and for the introduction of fresh forces, both new and old. Both of these things are important. But the retention of continuity is just as important--quite simply, the creation of conditions for the fullest exploitation of experience when it is represented by people who are worthy of party confidence. So let us make sure that representatives of the older generation--people who have lived through the most difficult moments together with the party and who have passed the test as zealous (?party members) and are devoted to its ideals, who have a good understanding of working people and who serve these people--also participate in the leadership.

The representatives of the central authorities will be elected at voivodship conferences--in those places, of course, where the conferences acknowledge this to be possible. I would like to inform you of this because questions have been asked and people have asked me here if I could be a candidate for the congress from here. There was also the matter of running as candidate to the municipal conference. With respect to the first matter I can state: I have always been and still am a supporter of electing at factory conferences, above all, the foundations of the strength of our party, the workers, to party congresses--and [word indistinct] only those who come from this organization, and only from this party organization, who have been active here, and who work here.

I cannot take part in the party conference in Plock as other commitments make this impossible. The conference is taking place on Friday. So I cannot compete for this mandate. [Sentence indistinct] Everything points to the fact--and I think this will be possible--that I will be taking part in the voivodship party conference here as in a number of other voivodship party conferences, but this is not possible at the municipal conference. However, this is a matter of secondary importance.

Our discussion at the conference is exceptionally rich. Comrades dealt both with factory and with national issues in their remarks. They dealt with the activities of the party organization and of the whole party, with the functioning of the Central Committee, with what is required and what is expected from the supreme party authorities, too. It is valuable to be able to have seen in such sharp focus and so clearly your own tasks and the foundations for initiative in various spheres both in party activity and also in production and economic activity. It is a very important and fundamental matter that every party organization and echelon reflect during the precongress discussion not only on how they can advise the congress on ways of making the party program rich in content, but also on how they can develop various kinds of initiative and how they can mobilize the forces [words indistinct] so that this program is both understandable and, above all, implemented and so that we can combat more effectively the difficulties with which we are confronted.

DETAILS OF VOIVODSHIP COUNCIL CHAIRMEN REPORTED

LD071520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] PAP has supplied statistical data on the chairmen of the voivodship people's councils.

Many changes have taken place recently in this regard. The principle that the post of chairman of the voivodship People's Council is held by the first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee has been abolished.

It emerges from data provided by the Chancellery of the Council of State that 26 of the 49 chairmen, more than half, are persons between the ages of 51 and 59. Only three persons are younger than 45. As regards their party affiliation: 28 are members of the PZPR; 9 are members of the United Peasant Party, 9 have no party affiliation and 3 are members of the Democratic Party. Only one is a woman.

THIRD ZSL PLENARY MEETING BEGINS 2-DAY DEBATE

Changes Expected

LD071432 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP)--The third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party opened its two-day debate here today.

Changes in the UPP supreme authorities are expected following the submission of their mandates to the plenum's disposal by members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the UPP daily, carries the text of the report presented at the plenum by the outgoing authorities. Excerpts:

The stand we took regarding the independent farmers' trade union movement did not win approval of party members. Criticism of the United Peasant Party was growing reaching [as received] its climax in the days of the Bydgoszcz farmers' strike. This criticism has its reflection in the press and in stormy debates of UPP regional organizations. Numerous resolutions adopted at these meetings express support for the Solidarity farmers trade union and are very criticial of the posture of the UPP leadership.

In this atmosphere, postulates are brought forth calling for changes in the UPP leadership and withholding confidence in the UPP Central Committee's Presidium and Secretariat.

"We consider it indispensable for the plenum to evaluate all basic aspects of our to date activity and draw appropriate organizational conclusions."

"The Presidium of the Central Committee is submitting its mandates to the plenum's disposal convinced that this will make possible changes in the composition of the authorities and will contribute to the improvement of atmosphere in the party."

Member Resignations Accepted

LD072152 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP)--The third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party today accepted resignations tendered by members of the Central Committee's Presidium and Secretariat. Candidatures are now being proposed for the UPP CC chairmanship.

New President Elected

LD072206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] At the plenary meeting of the ZSL Supreme Committee a new president was elected in a secret ballot. He is Stefan Ignar, former chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee between 1956-1962, former deputy premier and a longstanding director of the Institute of Agricultural Policy at the Warsaw Agricultural Academy and a professor at this academy.

New President Interviewed

LD072236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 May 81

[Interview with newly elected president of the ZSL Presidium, Professor Stefan Ignar, by unidentified radio correspondent, in Warsaw--live]

[Text] [Question] I would like to know, Chairman, what are the main goals which your party is now setting for itself?

[Answer] The main goal is to join the renewal of our social, political and economic life and, to the extent necessary, the unification of the whole party under a banner that is unambiguous, that is, to work out an ideological declaration and a program for the party.

The work on the ideological declaration, on the party's program, will involve local organizations and thus the party's maturity will be shaped to deal with present times and present tasks. It must be said, it should be said, that the party is somewhat behind its partners, the PZPR and the SD, which were faster with their initiatives while we have shown a lack of organizational ability. We must raise the ideological level of our ranks to comply with the needs of the peasant movement, of a socialist peasant party.

[Question] Renewal is important because, as we know, agricultural problems are very important and today the whole country is watching what is happening in our rural areas.

[Answer] Today is the day after the Sejm approved the draft bill on the registration of Rural Solidarity, a trade union of private farmers. We take this as a signal for us to coordinate the peasant forces to overcome social problems and increase production. At the same time, we want to establish cooperation with the new trade union as partners, to be able to create a form of peasant democracy in rural areas, to be able, as allies of the working class, to contribute as much as possible to our life which should have the character of a socialist democracy.

Outgoing President Gucwa

LD081028 Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP)--The 3rd plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party [UPP] opened its two-day debates in Warsaw today.

The meeting made changes in the party's supreme authorities. In a secret vote the plenum elected Prof Stefan Ignar the new chairman of the UPP Central Committee.

Referring to the jointly prepared assumptions of the farming policy adopted lately by the PUWP and the UPP, the newly elected chairman said that the chief task of the UPP at present is to implement the principles contained in the assumptions, to revive agriculture. "Efforts are needed to make the UPP a truly independent and sovereign political party of farmers. The principal task in the near future will be to formulate an ideological declaration and a programme of the UPP's activity, prior to the oncoming extraordinary UPP congress", Ignar stressed.

Ignar emphasized the significance of cooperation between the UPP and the PUWP and the Democratic Party.

While referring to the ongoing process of renewal in Poland the speaker stated that the UPP should prove to the opponents of socialism that Poland is a socialist state possessing such socialist system which is reformable. "We must, simultaneously, take into account external conditions and pursue such policy which wins Poland friends and allies, enriches her through international exchange and ensures security," Ignar concluded.

The outgoing chairman of the UPP CC Stanislaw Gucwa said that in the practice of activity after the 8th congress of the UPP a sharp criticism of the party's leadership had occurred, evoked chiefly by its attitude to the farmers trade union movement originating in the countryside and insufficient commitment of the party's authorities to the process of renewal.

Gucwa stressed, that the error of the UPP's supreme authorities was to draw too late conclusions from the evolution of the independent Trade Union of [Private] Farmers. "It is the duty of the UPP to lend support to the Trade Union of Private Farmers," he said.

Gucwa stated that the sharp criticism in the evaluation of the UPP's actual position and rank in the state was fully justified. His motion for approving the resignation of the members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the UPP's Central Committee has been accepted by the plenum with two votes against and three abstentions.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI REFUTES 'BORDER VIOLATION' REPORT

AU080835 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 May 81 p 2

[E. Ban commentary: "A Mountain Out of a Molehill"]

[Text] At present, information has become a need of social life and individual life, and it is common knowledge that specialized institutions supply it. Their role in forming domestic and international public opinion is great, but various political interests have to be taken into consideration. That is why certain rules must govern information policy. In particular, the falsehood of propagated information--that is, manipulated information--is subjected to particularly severe social criticism.

That is precisely what happened in the case of the report spread by WIADOMOSCI DNIA [DAILY NEWS] published by the center of social research and information bureau of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Masovia region on 29 April of this year. Issue 92 of that bulletin carried a report entitled "Border Violation." Where? In Poland, of course. The report told us that what had happened in the former Jaroslaw district on the night of 22-23 April was nothing less, and nothing more, than a "landing of Soviet troops!"

Such an unexpected invasion was bound to take the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of Solidarity in Jaroslaw by enormous surprise because--according to WIADOMOSCI DNIA--the committee requested as late as 28 April that a stand be taken on the "untypical situation that has arisen in the action area of the Interfactory Founding Committee." [as published]

"There are fears," the bulletin reported, "that this situation may result in a serious conflict...."

But what is the truth? Competent sources have explained the matter to ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The simple fact is that small groups of Soviet communications troops are now conducting exercises in our southern regions as part of routine training. Such exercises take place in the country's various regions every year.

Such a molehill has been made into a mountain! That is what the objectivity and correctness of information, which some people demand with such vociferousness, becomes in practice! As you can see, they demand that only from other people. In such a case, what value is there in their no less vociferous protests against "manipulated information"...?

The producers of pitchforks are now at a premium, but certainly no one needs pitchforks produced from... sewing needles. [pun on Polish version of the proverb to make a mountain out of a molehill is to make pitchforks out of sewing needles]

The information supplied by the MKZ in Jaroslaw may look like a joke, but since an institution bearing a serious name decided to propagate that information it was a bad joke.

Despite appearances, the issue is very serious. Propagating reports that can give rise to public concern demonstrates a lack of responsibility and does not serve state interests or our alliances.

P.S. It is said that the next (93?) issue of WIADOMOSCI DNIA rectified the report entitled "Border Violations:" There was no landing. However, issue 92 has been launched into the world, and that cannot be rectified.

WIEJACZ ON FOREIGN POLICY, SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD080111 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP)--"We are resolved to act consistently so that Polish affairs not be used for disturbing favourable processes of detente and cooperation in East-West relations. To attain this goal, it is important that we maintain our activity worldwide and participation in the international dialogue," Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz told a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Polish Parliament.

He said that due to efforts of socialist states in international policy, especially in Europe, a tendency to solve questions through dialogue and cooperation prevailed. Initiatives presented at the 26th CPSU Congress did especially much to invigorate this tendency in Europe and worldwide. They confirmed that the protection and continuation of a detente policy remained the guiding intention in the Soviet world policy. Poland fully backs these [word indistinct]. Initiatives on disarmament and restoration of mutual confidence were the most important proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev. They included a proposal to start negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe and introducing a moratorium on these weapons at the moment of starting these negotiations. It is also extremely important that the USSR voiced its readiness to expand the range of the hitherto confidence-building measures on its entire European part, provided the Western states appropriately broaden their zone.

The ideas presented at the 26th CPSU Congress provided opportunities for improving East-West relations, Wiejacz said.

Wiejacz stressed that Poland viewed these proposals as an important instrument in stimulating the East-West dialogue and a major contribution to consolidating international security, including Poland's security. He discussed steps that Poland is taking to promote detente and to halt the arms race especially in Europe, taking an active part in bilateral international dialogue.

BROTHERHOOD-IN-ARMS MEETING WITH SOVIETS REPORTED

LD072356 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] A meeting devoted to Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms has taken place at the house of Polish-Soviet friendship.

Those taking part included Chairman of the Central Council of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Stanislaw Wronski, representatives of the Soviet Army led by Army Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov, Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov, Polish combatants and soldiers of the Soviet Army, and officers and soldiers of the Polish Army. There was also a large number of pupils from the schools of Warsaw.

LOCAL SOLIDARITY DEVELOPMENTS, ISSUES REPORTED

Ostrowiec Calls for Strike

LD080958 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May (PAP)--Members of the Solidarnosc union at the municipal transport enterprise at Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, central Poland, decided by majority vote to take strike action over the lack of resolution to solve the conflict there between enterprise Solidarnosc members and the branch unionists.

The conflict arose over the warning strike held here on March 27. Members of branch unions ignored the strike of March 27 and wanted to work as usual, but Solidarnosc members tried to prevent them from doing so.

The authorities of the Kielce region of Solidarnosc today approved the decision of the municipal workers from Ostrowiec to call on strike. The date of the action has not been fixed yet.

Call for Deputies' Dismissal

LD071620 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] During the plenary session of the Bielsko Biala Voivodship Front of National Unity [FJN] committee in Bielsko Biala which dealt with current tasks facing the FJN, Stanislaw Jordeczka, chairman of the voivodship FJN committee, told those attending the session about the arrival of a letter from the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Bielsko Biala demanding that the mandate of [Sejm] deputy be removed from Jozef Buzinski, former first secretary of the voivodship party committee, and Ryszard Dziopak, former director of the small car factory in Bielsko Biala.

In Solidarity's view, which was expressed in a resolution adopted by 450 workforces of enterprises and institutions in Bielsko Biala Voivodship, the two deputies have forfeited social confidence. In a secret ballot the members of the plenum voted that the mandate of deputy be removed from citizens Jozef Buzinski and Ryszard Dziopak. This forms the basis for the voivodship FJN committee to submit the appropriate motion to the speaker of the Sejm.

SOLIDARITY ISSUES DISCUSSED WITH GOVERNMENT

Rakowski Meets Pila Official

LD080149 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Today Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski received Eligiusz Naszkowski, member of the National Consultative Commission and chairman of the regional executive of NSZZ Solidarity in Pila Voivodship. The two discussed the difficult situation of the health service in the region, and the position of NSZZ Solidarity on the subjdct of the buildings housing the headquarters of the voivodship Citizens' Militia now being erected in Pila. Deputy Premier Rakowski agreed that his representative should go to Pila as soon as possible in order to prepare a report on the subjects discussed and then submit resolutions.

Media Access

LD071646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The fourth session of the government and Solidarity working group is taking place in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Jozef Barecki and Janusz Onyszkiewicz. The session is dealing with the trade union's access to the mass media. As opposed to previous meetings, today's discussion is dealing exclusively with the press.

The Solidarity side made, among others, a proposal to the government about the trade union being guaranteed space in the regional press, in dailies published by the Czytelnik publishing house, in afternoon papers and other publications of a general nature published by the workers' publishing cooperative, Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch, which are not party organs. Solidarity is also demanding that it be given space for its publications in GLOS PRACY, the trade union's daily.

Mining Issues

LD071300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] In Warsaw, government and Solidarity working groups are deliberating at the Ministry of Mining.

The debate pertains to the vital problems of ministry employees who work underground. The debate will first deal with and--let us hope--settle conclusively the question of the use of the so-called additional incentives for miners agreeing to work on free Saturdays.

In addition they will also discuss a number of issues disturbing ministry employees regarding the implementation of agreements signed in Jastrzebie. The working groups are chaired by Minister Mieczyslaw Glanowski and Tadeusz Jedynak, member of the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

Liquidate Incentive Fund

LD080826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Talks went on until late last night between government representatives and representatives of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] and of NSZZ Soidarity National Coordinating Commission for the mining sector on the liquidation of so-called incentive funds. These funds are used to pay miners for working voluntarily on Saturdays. The government delegation was headed by Mieczyslaw Glanowski, the minister of mining, and Solidarity's by Tadeusz Jedynak, member of the KKP.

After many hours of discussion a joint communique was signed in which, among other things, the government side expressed its willingness to liquidate the said fund as of 1 May this year. It was also decided that other types of incentives for work on free Saturdays will not be employed. The two sides confirmed the principle of unconditional observance of the voluntariness of work on all work-free Saturdays. Due to the difficult situation in mining, it was agreed to begin talks regarding the fundamental problems of this branch of the economy.

RURAL SOLIDARITY DEVELOPMENTS, MEETINGS REPORTED

Court To Examine Application

LD071514 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Yesterday the Sejm passed the bill concerning private farmers' trade unions. In Article I it described the objectives for which farmers' trade unions can be formed, while Article II states that they are registered on the basis of principles envisaged for trade unions of employees.

Thus a legal basis has been created for the examination by the court of the application by the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. We learn from the press spokesman of the Warsaw Voivodship Court that the date for the examination of the application has been fixed for 12 May.

Meeting With Officials

LD080516 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP)--According to a report brought by today's SLOWO POWSZECHNE Catholic daily a congress of Private Farmers' Solidarity All-Poland's Founding Committee will take place in Szczecin on May 9-10. The date and agenda of the congress were settled at yesterday's session of the committee's presidium, held at "Dom Chlopa" (Peasant's Home) here, headquarters-to-be of the new union's authorities.

Representatives of Solidarity of Warsaw Voivodship farmers, reports ZYCIE WARSZAWY, met yesterday with Mayor Jerzy Majewski at the town hall here. It was the first contact between representatives of the new union, not registered yet, and the voivodship authorities. The sides agreed the forms of their permanent cooperation.

Today, at the voivodship court here attorneys of farmers' Solidarity group met to discuss amendments they had brought into the union's statutes.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Welcomes TU Law

LD071412 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 7 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY welcomed the law on private farmowners' unions, which has been "long-awaited not only by farmers, but by all those who care about extinguishing all hotbeds of social unrest, which hinders the normalization of life in the country.

"It is good that the problem has at last been successfully resolved, that legal bases have been formed for the registration of private farmowners' unions, both those from Solidarnosc and those who have set up farmers' circles.

"Farmers pin a lot of hopes on their trade unions: They must be a strong and vigorous organization. They must represent the interests of the farmer, who finally has to feel an equal-righted partner of the working class. They must also contribute to an enlivening of agricultural production.

"The creation of legal warrants for a trade union representation of private farmowners and the registration of the trade unions is but one element of redressing old mistakes. They must be followed by concrete steps helping agriculture," ZYCIE WARSZAWY concluded.

BRANCH TU WORKING GROUP FAULTS MINISTRY PROPOSAL

LD072016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs was the venue today of the talks between the ministerial team dealing with trade unions matters (?led by) Minister Janusz Obodowski and the working group of the Consultative Commission of the Industry Branch Trade Unions led by the commission's deputy chairman Tadeusz (Karsnodebski) and Aleksandr (Polanowski).

The government side has proposed a 1-year postponement of the signing of new collective labor agreements and branch (?membership) cards. It has also proposed that a brake be applied to any sizeable shifts in wages. The working party of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions expressed the opinion that the signing of collective agreements is indissolubly linked with the implementation of the accords reached by the representatives of ministries and the various trade unions. The proposal that the date of the signing of agreements be altered, therefore, requires a renegotiation of the accords within the branches, in which the trade unions participated.

WORKERS INFORMATION AGENCY BULLETIN PUBLISHED

LD071528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] The workers' information agency set up by the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions has published the first number of the information service. It contains articles and information related to the activities of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions as well as to social and political topics. The service will publish a bulletin presumably once a week.

LECH WALESA ON JAPAN VISIT, ROLE OF SOLIDARITY

OW080419 Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 7 May (KYODO)--Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish independent union Solidarity, said here Thursday he and his mission hope they will be able to learn even half of the Japanese people's diligence during their tour of Japan starting Sunday. Walesa told reporters here if their learning about Japan could be planted in Poland, it would become a very favorable thing for the Polish people. He said the mission will visit Japan with the main purpose of studying how to bring about a good life for the Polish people.

Walesa said they will be pleased if Japanese friends learn "something" from them during their stay in Japan.

Walesa's comments are believed to suggest that he and the delegation members want to fulfill their responsibility as representatives of Polish people who are eager to escape from the painful bottom of the social scale.

Asked about the possibility of a provocation and attack against Solidarity during their absence, Walesa said a substitute could fulfill his role because it is a democratic organization. Concerning a question on the expected role of Solidarity in democratic reform and economic reconstruction in Poland, Walesa answered that they do not want to make it a political party and that they wanted to do things as a pure labor union. In an answer to a question on the possibility of participation by Solidarity members in the Parliament of Poland, Walesa said at present there was no plan to do so. He said if Solidarity sent representatives to the Parliament, further confusion might be brought about.

Walesa said that most of the problems between the government and his union had been solved as a result of their confrontation since last August. But he said that both the government and Solidarity, however, must admit that such a situation brought about a great loss to the society of Poland. Walesa said that from now on they had to learn how to solve such problems at a table of negotiation without doing damage to the society. Solidarity has made preparations for such a solution, he said.

Asked of fear about a personality cult, Walesa answered he had no intention of leading Solidarity for a long time. He added he thought he had not much more to do in the future.

MILITARY DAILY ON ARMED FORCES' SOCIALIST RENEWAL

AU072017 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Armed Forces and Socialist Renewal"]

[Excerpts] In our view the most general points of socialist renewal in the Armed Forces--in the light of the Marxist-Leninist science of the new-type army, the achievements of the theory of history and historical experience, and the action lines mapped out by the Central Committee plenums in 1981--are as follows:

First, to find out what has passed and is passing the test of life in the overall functioning of the Armed Forces and should therefore be continued.

Second, to find out what is proving obsolete, is inconsistent with the present stage of the Armed Forces' development and should therefore be rejected, modified or improved.

Third, to find out what kind of incentives and solutions the process of improving the Armed Forces requires generally and at the individual levels of their organizational structure.

There is no doubt that party organizations and their branches, as well as the party-political bodies are of key importance in the present process of intensifying socialist renewal in the Armed Forces. After all, those organizations and bodies determine and shape the Armed Forces' ideomoral image, manage the Armed Forces through their members at command and staff posts and play an inspirational and controlling role.

At this point it should be stressed that the Armed Forces' party organization has traveled in crowded ranks all the twists and turns of our postwar history and has passed its test not only in fair weather, but also in foul. The same can be said of it now: The country's severe political and socioeconomic crisis has not shaken its ranks and has not weakened the pulse of party life. On the contrary, we note a distinct invigoration of the work done by party organizations and branches and an increase in their authority among and in their influence on soldiers.

In order to intensify and consolidate those most positive manifestations it is necessary to expand the autonomous and genuine character of the activities pursued by basic and sectional party organizations and by party members and to strengthen the status of elected bodies. It goes without saying that this must be done within the framework of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism.

Today we no longer encounter such practices as manipulated meetings and conferences that are arranged for the sake of window dressing and that are addressed by selected people who make approved speeches. However, we are still unable to put an end to the practices by which party branches, the party-political apparatus and even commanding echelons engage in circumstantially managing and outright manipulating party organizations.

How often--in the name of falsely conceived centralism--party organizations and committees are saddled from the top with themes, problems and solutions and are obliged to pursue activities that make no allowances for the specific conditions and needs of the individual communities in which these organizations and committees are active.

Under the Armed Forces' conditions, with a hierarchical structure, special attention should be paid to efforts to strengthenthe principle of internal party egalitarianism and to ensure equal rights and duties for all party members, regardless of their rank and position.

In the new situation and under conditions of acute confrontation with domestic adversaries and eternal enemies of socialism, the methods and forms of the ideopolitical and educational work done by party aktivs and by the entire ideological front in the Armed Forces require a crucial revaluation. Generally speaking, the point in that connection is to decisively abandon the practice of propaganda by lectures and by preaching--propaganda full of verbosity, generalities and recurring phraseology--and to replace it by a party dialogue that is lively, polemical, full of suitable arguments and capable of convincing the listeners and by effective and meaningful agitation. Let us be candid: Many party functionaries and aktivists and military educators are not up to such standards of propaganda and agitation.

Another group of problems of socialist renewal in the Armed Forces concerns improvements of the process of command and of the related internal functioning of the Armed Forces.

There is no doubt that the historically developed and regularly improved system of command is correct and is consistent with the requirements of a new-type army and with national traditions. It continues to pass its practical test under various circumstances. The foundation of that system is the principle of one-man command, the commander's inalienable right to issue unquestioned orders and instructions. That principle involves one-man responsibility for decisions.

The powers of the individual echelons of command are closely defined by military regulations and other documents. However, we quite often encounter the practice by which lower echelons of command are rendered incapable of making decisions by higher command echelons. That is done in various ways--by making decisions for lower echelons, by imposing ready-made solutions, activity programs, detailed directives and so on.

Such practices are exceptionally harmful because they hinder the self-dependence, initiative, creative inventiveness and ingenuity of subordinates and because they create a state of passive expectation for decisions and instructions from the top. They also harm the other side. Superior commanders engrossed in circumstantially programming the work for subordinates are, as a rule, short of time and neglect the issues that are their proper domain. That is why the imperative of renewing the system of command is that subordinates must not be deprived of the right to make decisions and there must be less patronage and detailed instructions and more meaningful information to expand the horizon of subordinates and to enable them to make decisions.

Cadre policy calls for further improvements, especially to eliminate excessively formal criteria in evaluating people, for abandoning the schoolmasterly criticism of their talents and skills and for consistently observing the principle of open evaluation and just promotions and praise based on one's ideo-moral values, skills, expert proficiency and attitude to duty and work. In that connection we must put an end to cases in which people are overburdened with duties and tasks: Where talented and industrious people are excessively exploited and individuals who are double idiots are tolerated. In particular, what is especially demoralizing is that such individuals are treated in almost the same way as the best performers insofar as various awards and praise are concerned. There have even been cases in which such individuals have been offered higher posts, as well.

Let us note that socialist renewal means actually returning to the sources of Marxism--to the fundamental programmatic principles of our party, which has always been and is the party of the struggle for social justice and for man's liberation and dignity. The fact that the previous party and state leadership betrayed those ideals and that other social forces, often hostile to socialism, have appropriated them for their own purposes, will not change that obvious truth.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION SERVICES TO LIBYA--Warsaw, 6 May (PAP)--The recent session of the mixed Polish-Libyan commission has established that construction work worth $1 billion will be carried out by Polish construction firms in Libya in the current 5-year period. In that connection the number of Polish builders in Libya will be doubled reaching 10,000 by the year 1984. The work of Polish builders in Libya has won them a very high reputation. This caused the Libyan authorities to award contracts to other firms only in cases when the Polish firm BUDIMEX cannot accept the contract. [Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 6 May 81 LD]

DROP IN GRAIN IMPORTS--The minister of food industry and procurement announced that the reduction of the fodder allocation is the result of the substantial reduction of the import of grain. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 7 May 81 LD]

OANCEA HOLDS TALKS WITH CSSR COUNTERPART SPACIL

AU071904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 May (AGERPRES)--Consultations took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania over May 4-7 between Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Aspects of the development of the relations between Romania and Czechoslovakia and current international questions of mutual interest were approached on the occasion.

The talks were attended by Lumir Hanak, ambassador of Czechoslovakia in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU GREETS NAVON ON ISRAEL'S NATIONAL DAY

AU071907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 May (AGERPRES)--Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, addressed to Israel's president, Yitzhaq Navon, a congratulatory telegram on the anniversary of proclamation of the independence of this state. "Sincere congratulations, wishes of peace, welfare and prosperity" are addressed to Israel's president and people, in the telegram printed in the Bucharest press.

The main Bucharest dailies--"SCINTEIA" and "ROMANIA LIBERA" remind of the economic and social progress scored by Israel over the 33 years since the proclamation of independence. At the same time, they state, the Israeli people's efforts in this respect keep on being considerably affected by the persisting conflict in the Middle East, which means the waste of vast material resources for military purposes. Likewise, "SCINTEIA" notes, the perpetuation of the hotbeds of tension and war, which scored fresh outbreaks with the military actions against Lebanon, is a permanent danger for general peace. The political global settlement of this conflict, the setting in of a durable and just peace--the above mentioned daily stresses--are a vital requirement, an imperative of the entire international life, which would allow the Israeli people, the other peoples in the area to concentrate all the energies towards the aims of peaceful, constructive work.

Highlighting that Romania declared consistently for such a settlement and recalling Romania's standpoint on this matter, "SCINTEIA" concludes: "In the spirit of her consistent policy of peaceful coexistence, with all the states, irrespective of social system, Romania develops relations with the state of Israel, according to their common interests, to the requirements of detente, and understanding among peoples, to the cause of peace and international collaboration. [quotation mark as received]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NETHERLANDS FINANCE MINISTER

AU071307 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Netherlands Finance Minister Alphons Van der Stee, who is visiting our country. During their talk, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides emphasized the development of Romanian-Netherlands friendship and cooperation, and stressed with satisfaction that these relations are continuously developing in the spirit of agreements reached at summit talks. They expressed the view that conditions exist for further diversifying bilateral cooperation and collaboration in the interests of both peoples and of international peace and understanding.

The sides also exchanged views on international economic, monetary and financial questions, and expressed the determination to develop bilateral cooperation in the international arena in various field of activity. They stated that promoting extensive and equitable economic cooperation among nations can have a positive impact on improving the international political climate, on consolidating peace, detente and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

The sides also examined aspects of the international political situation. Thus, they stressed that all countries must intensify efforts to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation and respect for national independence, and to settle the conflicts in various parts of the world through political means and negotiations. They emphasized the significance of concluding the Madrid meeting with good results so that it can contribute to implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, pave the way for specific measures capable of promoting unrestricted cooperation on the continent, and lay the foundation for a conference devoted to trust and disarmament in Europe. The sides stressed the need to halt the arms race, to adopt specific measures for military disengagement and disarmament, to prevent the deployment and development of additional missiles and weapons in Europe and the world, and to create a climate of broad, peaceful cooperation and understanding among all nations.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARAMENT COMMITTEE

AU071949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 May (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor in the preparatory committee for the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, the Romanian permanent representative at the UN, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, presented the Romanian conception regarding the need for urgent, authentic measures of halting the arms race, a policy of contacts and negotiations being promoted in this respect with a view to enhancing reciprocal confidence, finding the best ways towards detente, disarmament and strengthened international collaboration and peace.

The Romanian ambassador pointed out that in the process of preparing the session all states should display political will and responsibility for taking a radical step towards disarmament. To this end, it is necessary that all states, the powerfully armed ones in particular, show self-restraint in establishing military expenditures, in increasing armed forces and armaments and refrain from any actions that might render international situation worse.

The fundamental orientation of the special session--the Romanian representative stressed--should be the restoration of the confidence in the fact that disarmament is possible and that practical measures can be adopted for halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

An essential objective of the special session is the adoption of the global disarmament programme that should set priorities and rally the efforts of all states and negotiating bodies in the field of disarmament, ensure a prospective outlook and the coordination of the efforts made in favour of disarmament. It is particularly important that the special session should adopt specific measures in the field of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The special session is also called upon to adopt an aggregate of measures meant to mobilize public opinion, the broad democratic and progressive forces, influence the governments to adopt disarmament measures and act more energetically for lessening and liquidating the danger of war, for recovering the international climate. An important target of the special session is the strengthening of the framework of debates and negotiations in the field of disarmament, its steady democratization and enhancement of its efficiency, the enchancement of the role the UN plays in all aspects of disarmament.

As for the organization and unfolding of the proceedings of the session, the Romanian representative pointed to the need for all states' participation on an equal footing in keeping with the democratic principles and regulations, for an appropriate framework of examining the themes, proposals and suggestions to be advanced to the session.

CEAUSESCU CONFERS AWARDS ON PARTY'S ANNIVERSARY

AU071929 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1605 GMT 7 May 81

[Summary] "A ceremony took place this afternoon at the State Council Palace at which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conferred high distinctions and orders of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Ilie Verdet and other comrades of the party-state leadership."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conferred high distinctions and orders on comrades from the party and state leadership, on former militants of the workers and communist movement in our country, on frontrankers in production and men of science, culture and art "for their results in fulfilling the 1976-80 5-year plan tasks, for their particular contribution made in implementing the RCP's policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland and on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the RCP."

By presidential decree the following awards were bestowed: Hero of Socialist Labor, Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 23 August Order, Tudor Vladimirescu Order, the Fatherland's Defense Order, Labor Order, Agricultural Merit Order, Scientific Merit Order and Cultural Merit Order. By presidential decree numerous orders and medals were also conferred on party members for their activity during the party's illegal period, party and state activists, mass organization activists, workers, engineers, technicians, cooperative members, men of science, the arts culture and the military.

Several award winners took the floor and expressed thanks for the distinctions conferred on them and pledged to continue to work with devotion to commendably implement our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy.

At the end of the ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, took the floor. He congratulated the award winners on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on his own behalf for the activity they are carrying out "in the service of building socialism of constantly improving the material and cultural living standard of our people and of constantly strengthening our fatherland and its independence and sovereignty."

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH MALTESE OFFICIAL--Bucharest, 5 May (AGERPRES)--Aurel Duma, Romanian minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received a Maltese delegation, led by Dionysius Mintoff, director of the National Cultural Center of Malta, who is paying a visit to Romania for the negotiation of the program for the application of the agreement on cooperation in the field of education, science and culture between the governments of Romania and Malta over 1981-1983. Mutual satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the continuously ascending evolution of the relations between Romania and Malta and possibilities were examined of further broadening those relations. Special attention was paid to intensifying efforts for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting which should give a fresh impulse to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 5 May 81 AU]

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONCLUDES PLENARY SESSION

Summary of Session

LD072336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--Today's plenary session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which discussed the recent hostile and counterrevolutionary activities in Kosovo, noted that the enemy had been "temporarily suppressed and incapacitated, but not defeated". "Irredentist propaganda among the Albanian population is continuing. Its vehicles are hostile elements both from Kosovo, and from abroad."

This assessment, expressed at yesterday's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, was set out also in the documents drawn up by a special working group of the LCY Central Committee and prepared for political debate. The working group of this highest party body in the period between two congresses also warned that in view of this situation, more hostile and subversive actions could be expected. This indicates the necessity of full vigilance and mobility.

Speakers in the discussion pointed out that certain problems and difficulties had recently emerged in regard to implementing the constitutional solutions on the position of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo within the Republic of Serbia. The leadership of Kosovo had introduced the practice of communicating almost exclusively with the federation, while neglecting its organic connection with Serbia. From this, too, certain political problems have emerged, the speakers stressed. This could incite an illusion among the Albanian nationalists that the realization of the status of republic was only a formal question.

At the LCY Central Committee plenary session, it has been stressed that despite Yugoslavia's continual efforts to develop good-neighbour cooperation Albania persistently develops a very sharp anti-Yugoslav ideological propaganda. In attacking the socialist-self-management system in Yugoslavia, Albania has also openly stated territorial claims toward the SFR of Yugoslavia.

It was a mistake not to devote adequate attention to Albania's above activity, it has been assessed. Yugoslavia, whose point of departure has been that good-neighbour co-operation is in the interest of the peoples of both country, strove, despite Albania's above activity, to develop cooperation with Albania on the same principles on which it develops cooperation with other country.

In countering Albanian propaganda, it has been underlined, it is the most important to develop a system of prompt and full information of the public.

Members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee also drew attention to the activity of certain anti-Yugoslav organizations whose work is directed from certain centres abroad. The activity of the above organizations is directed also (?by) Yugoslav citizens abroad and their chief slogan is "Kosovo, a republic." The above organizations are [word indistinct] of various World War-Two Quisling fascist organizations.

Enemy propaganda is now trying to present that the sharp edge of the measures taken after the enemy demonstrations "is aimed against the Albanian population" in Kosovo. This is why, it has been underlined at the session, the most important political task is the restoring and strengthening of confidence between Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and other citizens in Kosovo and beyond.

There are indications that the enemy actions were originally planned for last year, right after the death of President Tito, it has been noted at the session. However, the plan failed due to the high level of alertness of Yugoslav society as a whole.

The subsequent deterioration of the international situation and emergency of serious economic difficulties were then clearly seized as a "favourable moment" for the counter-revolutionary action.

During the LCY Central Committee plenary session, it was noted that statements of certain responsible people in Pristina on the development of Kosovo lagging behind that of the Republic of Serbia and other parts of Yugoslavia were conducive to the propaganda of "the exploitation of Kosovo by Serbia." It was a mistake that figures about the assistance given to Kosovo from the federal fund for stepped-up [word indistinct] to which Serbia makes a major contribution, were not given more (?notice) in the public.

It has been stressed, however, that certain disproportions did occur in the development of Kosovo, itself, as a result of the concentration of development funds in provincial state structures.

The above was particularly felt in the field of education where the expansion of higher education institutions was not in keeping with the economy's and social services' possibilities for absorbing new work (?forces). This makes it necessary, it has been stressed, for us to ensure a stepped-up development of the province by way of the association of labour and integration of resources of Kosovo and Serbia and other parts of Yugoslavia. Such economic integration will more strongly connect the working class and strengthen the foundations of fellowship.

In addition to assessing that the League of Communists of Kosovo "failed to react promptly" to the enemy action, participants in the discussion have also sharply criticized the Province of Kosovo leadership for "bureaucratic and statist elements" prevailing in it. It has been underlined that the local leadership "had closed itself in to such an extent that every essentially critical view into the state of affairs and relations was received as a violation of an imagined sovereignty." Such an attitude, to say the least, was in violation of the principle of democratic centralism on which the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has been founded, it has been underlined.

During the very critical open discussion, note has been made also of certain weaknesses in the work of the League of Communists in general. One of the weaknesses, for example, is that the leading cadres are not always taken to task when errors are noted in their work, errors which can lead to dissatisfaction among the people.

At the LCY Central Committee plenary session, special accent has been placed on the indispensability of an even more consistent implementation of the policy of the equality of all nations and nationalities, which implies also a decisive struggle against every nationalism. The reconciling with one and censuring of another nationalism on the part of League of Communists members must not be tolerated, it has been underlined. The strengthening of the fellowship means also a decisive struggle against the manifestations of closed, autarchic "republican" and "provincial" economies which stand in the way of the unimpeded functioning of the single Yugoslav market.

Although the system of the all-people's defense and social self-protection has functioned well in Kosovo, the necessary experience for further strengthening it must be drawn from the recent events, it has been noted.

The LCY Central Committee today verified changes in the composition of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidency. The newly elected presidents of the provincial committees of the Leagues of Communists of Kosovo and Vojvodina, Veli Deva and Bosko Krunic, respectively, are new, ex-officio members of the LCY Central Committee Presidency. Veli Deva was elected president of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee two evenings ago after Mahmut Bakali resigned to the post because of personal responsibility in connection with the recent events in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Bosko Krunic has been elected president of the League of Communists of Vojvodina Provincial Committee for a one-year term. Prior to the introduction of the one-year-term principle, Dusan Alimpic held the post of the League of Communists of Vojvodina Provincial Committee president.

Report on Kosovo Received

LD071804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0954 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--At their session today the members of the LCY Central Committee were given a report entitled "The Activity of Hostile and Counterrevolutionary Forces in Kosovo," which analyzes more broadly the causes of the recent events and indicates the further directions of activity. Beginning by describing in considerable detail the nature of these hostile and counterrevolutionary events, as was already done at the session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and at the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, the report stresses that the enemy has been temporarily checked and thwarted, but he has not been destroyed. The irredentist propaganda among the Albanian population continues, both by the hostile elements in Kosovo and from abroad. In view of the fact that the enemy has not yet been fully destroyed and his activity is continuing, fresh hostile and subversive action can be expected.

The League of Communists of Kosovo has not yet reached the necessary level of criticism and self-criticism with regard to its own shortcomings and ommissions, which were a cause of the fact that the enemy slogans were not exposed in time and the enemy actions were not prevented.

The implementation of practical constitutional solutions regarding the position of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia has shown that there are certain problems and difficulties. The practice of turning exclusively to the federation and neglecting contacts with the Socialist Republic of Serbia has created political problems. Among Albanian nationalists this could have fostered the illusion that the implementation of republic status was a mere formality. This notion also existed in the consciousness of many members of the League of Communists.

During the escalation of enemy actions and the further development of events, the League of Communists and other subjective socialist forces in Kosovo were caught unprepared. This was a consequence of the serious shortcomings and omissions in the ideopolitical work of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations.

The Provincial Committee and its Presidium, and other leaderships of the League of Communists, were excessively oriented toward forum work and were insufficiently active or involved in the League of Communists and in sociopolitical organizations in mass political work and in the delegate system. The League of Communists did not sufficiently notice and did not discover the enemy activity, though it was manifested fairly publicly.

Deeper analyses will provide a more comprehensive answer, but it is already clear that the League of Communists of Kosovo, above all its leadership, underestimated the danger from Albanian nationalism and irredentism and that they did not fight decisively and efficiently against these phenomena, and this created conditions for these phenomena to penetrate the League of Communists and our other structures. In the struggle to eliminate the deformations which occurred before the Fourth Plenum of the LCY Central Committee--along with the affirmation and fervor in connection with the development of the Albanian nationality--the roots of Albanian nationalism were not extirpated. In other words, it was not always borne in mind that the national question at the same time constitutes a class question.

Following the events of early April 1981, when more intensive enemy activity occurred, the League of Communists of Kosovo, having learned from experience, committed itself to the mobilization of all organized subjective forces in the province. However, the League of Communists and all other political factors in Kosovo face an even more energetic and persistent struggle, particularly if it is borne in mind that indecision and opportunism have been manifested in some leaderships and organizations of the League of Communists.

The number of members of the League of Communists in Kosovo is relatively large. The structure of the League of Communists is not in line with the structure of those in employment. It is at the expense of the workers and of those employed in the economy in general. The percentage of students, pupils and educational workers is high, and it was precisely there that the penetration of nationalism was at its deepest.

This calls for an answer to the question: How is it possible that with such a high percentage of students and high school pupils in the League of Communists, and of young people in general, their activity and the security during many demonstrations were given such little attention?

The process of differentiation in the League of Communists which has begun in Kosovo cannot be reduced merely to the first action of expelling from membership those who were involved in the events and in the enemy activity. There are members of the League of Communists who did not take part in the demonstration, but who are hampered by nationalism.

The counterrevolutionary action in Kosovo represents a logical continuation of the constant activity organized from enemy positions. The enemy's work was continuous and organized but nevertheless was not efficiently exposed and prevented. Following the demonstrations in Pristina in 1968, the first more serious propaganda actions were uncovered in several places in Kosovo in 1973. Their protagonists were members of the condemned illegal enemy organization called the "Revolutionary Movement of United Albanians" of Adem Demachi.

This group was active as far back as 1974 with the dissemination of propaganda leaflets. In 1978 irredentist-nationalistic leaflets and slogans again appeared on a large scale, and several more serious actions were reported.

This means that such a mass and militant action by counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo stemmed from their long-term, continuous and synchronized activity.

It is evident that such organized activity by the enemy over many years was not properly assessed from the political security viewpoint. This was also demonstrated by the assessment of the nature of the demonstrations which took place on 11 March.

Despite the fact that for 2 years it has been insisted that a good-quality report be made of the estimated political security situation, there are serious weaknesses in this, particularly in Kosovo. Many of the assessments contain quite a lot of uncritical, unrealistic assessments of the situation, particularly of the sources of threats and possible crisis hotbeds.

The review which has been made, though it is incomplete, adequately shows that it cannot be accepted that the recent hostile activities were unexpected or represented a complete surprise from the political viewpoint. It would be more correct to say that in the specific situation inadequate political and security vigilance and mobility has been demonstrated and that there were omissions in the criteria in assessing and describing a large number of signs which had long pointed to the conclusion that this was a broadly based, well-organized and planned counterrevolutionary action.

The situation is still complex and in all probability will last for some time yet. The current intensive activities by counterrevolutionary elements--not only through enemy slogans and leaflets but also by provoking such fresh incidents as calls for a boycott of tuition in schools and faculties, threats, pressures, blackmail, the fanning of national hatred and mutual mistrust, and so forth--show that the enemy has not renounced his intentions. This was manifested in particular in demonstrations in Istok on 30 April this year.

All this calls for full political mobility and vigilance. What is needed is a greater and more efficient commitment by all communists to oppose the enemy, and a speedy removal of all the shortcomings observed in the functioning of some parts of the system of social self-protection, as well as measures aimed at increasing its efficiency.

Not to stress sufficiently the real information about the assistance given for the development of Kosovo from the federal fund, in which the share of the Socialist Republic of Serbia is also considerable, represents a great omission in our political action.

At the same time, there is a lack of spirit of self-criticism about the investment of resources and their national use. Kosovo is being exclusively compared with the most developed areas and not with those places where a start is being made. The young people do not know this. The development of a region cannot be measured by per capita income alone but also by many other indicators. If that were the case, the achievements of Kosovo as well as the problems of its development would be demonstrated more realistically.

Following a detailed presentation of information about the development of Kosovo in Socialist Yugoslavia, the report notes that the recent events in Kosovo have shown that working people, in particular the young generation of Kosovo, have not been informed of the political and economic relations in our federal community and about the position of Kosovo, about concrete facts of its speedy development, which is unprecedented, so to speak.

The combating of so-called economic nationalism is of exceptional significance for the consolidation of political stability of our country, not only of Kosovo.

We know from experience that nationalism in the economic sphere inevitably contributes to the breakthrough of nationalism in the political, cultural, ideological and every other sphere.

The 18th session of the LCY Central Committee criticized the method of providing information about the events in Kosovo. Criticism was also voiced at the Presidium session.

The public was not informed about the events until 28 March because the leadership of Kosovo thought that it would normalize the situation and then inform the public.

The inadequate information supplied to the citizens led them to look for information in foreign media and created scope for the spreading of all kinds of rumors and misinformation. Looking for real information, the citizens informed themselves personally through their own channels.

There were also critical comments about the information provided from LCY Central Committee members as well as from organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Relevant political leaderships also did not have for a long time a complete picture of what happened in Pristina and Kosovo. Various kinds of reports came from various sources. However, in such delicate situations, the political leadership must have speedy and complete information about what is happening.

Experiences point not merely to major shortcomings in providing political information in the League of Communists but also to the absence of the practice of a more detailed analysis of enemy phenomena.

From this example, too, the lesson should be learned that timely and complete information of the public is in the service of the political mobilization of the public.

The part of the report which deals with the further directions of activity stresses that it is necessary for all sections of society to be ready to prevent new actions by the enemies. Because the situation is still serious, further vigilance and mobility are necessary.

The focal point of the ideo-political action of the League of Communists of Kosovo must be the decisive settling of accounts with Albanian nationalism and irredentism along with the continuous drawing of a strict borderline between Albanian nationalism and the need for the further national affirmation of the Albanian nationality.

The events in Kosovo and other sociopolitical problems of the province, in all their complexity, represent a Yugoslav problem and not merely a problem of the League of Communists and of the leadership of Kosovo. In extending all the necessary assistance and support in this situation, we are conscious that the most difficult part of the task lies with the League of Communists and other organized social forces of Kosovo.

This time, too, it was demonstrated that the events in our republic or province concern everybody and reflect deeply on the situation in the whole of the country. The independence of the League of Communists [words indistinct] responsibility for the situation in their own environment, must not be an obstacle to bearing the responsibility for shortcomings and errors in work, not only to the League of Communists in every republic and province but also to the LCY.

The League of Communists must work for consistent and speedy implementation of the policy of settling accounts with nationalists. In this respect it must raise the question of collective and personal responsibility in the League of Communists, in particular in leaderships at all levels. This will contribute to the consolidation of action ability which is in line with its leading and revolutionary role in this situation.

What is significant is the development of the awareness of the working people and citizens that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is a component part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a constitutive element of the federation.

In the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo it is necessary to examine how much the experiences and practice so far have been in line with the Constitution of the SFRY and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Measures should be taken for timely and fuller information of workers of the Albanian nationality in other parts of Yugoslavia. Manifestations of mistrust and nationalistic attacks on them must not be allowed in any form whatsoever. Careful political work with the workers of the Albanian nationality should have a more lasting political character.

The shortcomings of the League of Communists and of other sociopolitical organizations manifested at the time of the events in Kosovo represent a lesson for the entire LCY. Organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists must be capable of acting in all, even the most complex, situations in which we could find ourselves.

The present conditions and situations call for full vigilance and mobility.

Mojsov Introductory Report

AU071911 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 May 81

[The following excerpt consists of the first 9 minutes of a 33-minute Belgrade Domestic Service report on the introductory report by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered to the 20th Plenary Session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 7 May; portions are recorded. The remainder of Mojsov's report follows in the next item, which is the apparent text of the report carried by Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service, the first part of which was not received. The portions missing from the TANJUG version are covered in the Belgrade Radio version]

[Excerpt] At the 20th Plenary Session of the LCY Central Committee held in Belgrade today, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered a report on the hostile and counterrevolutionary activities in Kosovo.

Having called attention to the intensive political activities in Kosovo and Serbia in recent days and weeks, Lazar Mojsov pointed out that today's meeting of the LCY Central Committee should answer all key questions: What are the real goals and the essence of that hostile and counterrevolutionary action? How was it possible that the League of Communists and other organs of our self-managing society failed in their vigilance? How is it possible that today, after 35 years of existence of the federal community, greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism appeared in a new vampire-like resuscitated form and that counterrevolutionary elements covered by the cloak of nationalism dared to organize--using the methods of special warfare--a number of hostile actions in several towns and settlements in Kosovo and thereby disturb peace and security in one part of our federal community?

Answering these questions, Mojsov pointed out, we must proceed from the appraisal that has already been made, the appraisal that what is involved is counterrevolutionary activity.

[Begin recording] The activity of the hostile and counterrevolutionary elements was carefully organized from a center of a foreign agency, masked by nationalist and irredentist slogans and so-called Marxist-Leninist phraseology. At the end that center made itself heard, assuming responsibility for the events that took place and admitting that firearms were also used in the actions. That agent center, whose leaders and organizers will soon find themselves standing before the people's court to account for their counterrevolutionary activity and the misdeeds committed by them, prepared their action over a long period of time and only waited for a suitable moment to initiate it. That foreign agency, which camouflaged itself under the name of the Albanian Communist Marxist-Leninist Party in Yugoslavia, demonstrated--according to the well-known rules of waging special warfare--persistence in organizing and synchronizing action over a long duration, action which was preceded by demagogic ideological-political and nationalist indoctrination.

The false and demagogic slogans used by the enemy in manipulating students and school youths at the same time that the real organizers stayed in their holes, the aggressiveness and brutality in action, the orientation of the action in a wide area and the aspiration to penetrate the working collectives, something that was resolutely resisted by the workers class and the communists of Kosovo, show that the action was waged according to carefully prepared instructions. The enemy believed that the time had come when it was possible to strike to destabilize our country. It was a broadly conceived counterrevolutionary action with wider goals and not some kind of peaceful demonstration and demand for constitutional rights, as the individual advocates of the counterrevolutionaries in the country and abroad wish to present them.

The agent center that directed the actions and whose plans are known to us anticipated the execution of individual subversive actions, including armed actions and attacks against individual installations.

The vandalism demonstrated by the counterrevolutionary elements and the material damages caused by them show that we clashed with the organized enemies who, however--in their nationalist blindness and in carrying out instructions to execute their actions--overlooked the determination and uncompromising attitude by which they were stopped and thwarted in their attempt to fulfill their masters' goals. [end recording]

The measures taken on the basis of the decisions of Yugoslavia's Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Serbia proved to be effective in suppressing the counterrevolutionary attempts, Lazar Mojsov emphasized and added:

[Begin recording] We will continue to take further measures to ensure peaceful life and work for all citizens of our country, to preserve the fruits of our work and construction and to secure peace and prosperity for future generations. There will be no concessions or compromises in completely destroying the enemy and in stopping his counterrevolutionary activity.

As to the defense of the basic achievements of our revolution and the preservation of our country's territorial integrity, we will act with every revolutionary determination as we always have. We will unwaveringly defend our socialist community against all attacks, regardless from whom they may come and with what they may be camouflaged. We will guard unwaveringly and to the end the freedom and independence, the brotherhood and unity, togetherness, the federal system and the development of the socialist self-managing relations, our country's nonaligned foreign policy and everything that represents the essence of our revolution and what we have won with our own struggle and countless victims. There is no force in the world that could sway us from that, even for a moment.

For that reason, too, we have dealt such decisive blows to these attacks from the positions of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism, just as we will do it in the future against all possible attempts to threaten the achievements of our revolution. [end recording]

Speaking about the reasons for the counterrevolutionary activity, Mosjov noted that in 1968, and especially in 1974, hostile groups and individuals were discovered in Kosovo who were engaged in nationalist and irredentist hostile activities. In the absence of the militancy and determination of the League of Communists and other subjective socialist forces, it was possible to expect organized actions by counterrevolutionary elements, Lazar Mojsov stressed.

[Begin recording] Certain trends and behavior in Kosovo in recent years represented favorable ground for a new flareup of nationalism and irredentism. The main reason for that must be sought in the variance in the material and social development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the last decade and in the absence of long-term stable political perception of those trends.

As a result of great efforts of our entire community, as well as those of the Kosovo working people, the economic development of Kosovo was accelerated and it resulted in a number of great shifts in the social structure of the population, in great growth of the population, in changes in the national structure and in great social changes in general.

The justified aspiration for more rapid development and to reduce the development lag, in comparison to more highly developed republics, led--especially in the more difficult economic situation in recent years--to excessive political emphasizing of the problem of underdevelopment, to a failure to perceive and then neglecting of the negative political consequences, and to an insufficient and one-sided emphasis on the problem. [end recording]

More of Mojsov Report

LD071808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0701 GMT 7 May 81

["Mojsov Report to LCY Central Committee Session"--TANJUG headline; the initial portion of this item was not received.]

[Text] [No dateline received] [Passage not received] The facts which are presented in the (?basic) material for our discussion on the change in the social structure of the Kosovo population and on the explosion of the educational and school system, and particularly at Pristina University, clearly demonstrate that the basis was created for an eruption of dissatisfaction and nationalism.

Comrade Tito and Comrade Kardelj pointed to this several times in their speeches and talks with leaders in Kosovo. Insufficient account was taken of the economic possibilities which Kosovo's economy offers for employment. In conversation with the leaders of the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo in June 1977, Edvard Kardelj warned that "the issue of education and employment of the young intelligentsia may be linked to the problem of nationalism and in this respect we are hostages to fortune. We have no concept here as yet." In an open school system viewed from the possibilities of employment, with linguistic and other political and psychological barriers, some politically and ideologically hesitant educational workers and students tended to turn toward nationalism and chauvinism as prospects for ensuring their own experience and their so-called national ascent. An uncritical acceptance of national romanticism and an insufficient emphasis on the demarcation line between the national affirmation of the Albanian people and nationalism and irredentism allowed the enemy to penetrate the ranks of students and educational workers and to transform many of them into a basic force for their own illegal organization and all of this counterrevolutionary activity.

Indoctrination of young people with nationalism took place almost without hindrance and without the establishment of the necessary barrier to organized harmful influence from Albania, which grew in parallel with the intensity and extent of propaganda activity, which was carried out in well-thought-out action with the use of Albanian textbooks and work by Albanian professors at the university. This made it easier for the enemy to penetrate this environment and for some students to accept their counterrevolutionary aims, since they were easily manipulated by the nationalists and counterrevolutionaries, although no response was evoked in the working class and the ranks of conscious socialist forces, apart from some insignificant exceptions. Here, in the ranks of the students and young people in middle school, the counterrevolutionary forces exerted a significant influence, the consequences of which we shall need to overcome for a long time to come.

Hostile activity was also demonstrated in the emphasis of the slogan "For an Albanian Republic." This was helped by insufficient explanation among the broad masses of young people and in other structures of society about the political, legal and constitutional position of the SAP of Kosovo as an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a constituent element of the Yugoslav Federation. Inadequate presentation of relations between the SAP of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the federation and the practice which was established in this respect suited the expansion of the illusion that the achievement of the status of a republic was a formal matter and could be won by means of pressure. Constitutional solutions about the position of the SAP's in the context of the Socialist Republic of Serbia need to be consistently carried out and respected.

The enemy took advantage of the many shortcomings and confusions in the treatment of this serious range of issues and the young generation of Kosovo was not objectively informed about the correct (?political and economic) relations in our federal community and about Kosovo's position.

Nor was sufficient use made in our everyday political work of specific facts about the great achievements in the economic and socialist development of the SAP of Kosovo.

In his speech to the Ljubljana political aktiv on 20 December 1971, Edvard Kardelj also warned that in our current conditions of building socialism and socialist self-management relations nationalism arises not as a consequence of unsolved national question, but in order to "cover up other political tendencies." Kardelj then said: "Already, in these times, the location of the offensive of nationalism shows that the ideology of nationalism has nothing at all to do with the unresolved national question, except to the extent that it takes advantage of some unresolved questions in economic and other relations.

"Thus, if nationalism is not a means for the resolution of the national question, then it is obvious that it can only be a mask to cover up other political tendencies: anti-self-management, bureaucratic and technocratic, politicking and careerist, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary. Its role, in essence, is the same as the role of bourgeois nationalism at the time when it had already become the reactionary class instrument of the ruling class in the struggle against the working class, against the class struggle."

The events in Kosovo demonstrated the real counterrevolutionary essence of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism. [passage indistinct]

(?Role) of the League of Communists and Other Sociopolitical Organizations

The activity of organizations of the Kosovo League of Communists and its leading organs has pointed to a series of problems and shortcomings in the work of the League of Communists in the crisis situation which has arisen as a result of the counterrevolutionary elements. This experience is valuable not only for Kosovo's communists but also for the whole of the LCY. Examples of communists' behavior in such complex situations offer us the possibility of considering the positive and negative sides, which places the demand on us of making a careful study of this experience and of learning the necessary lessons from it.

Republican and provincial (?leaderships) of the League of Communists bear the greatest responsibility for the situation in League of Communists organizations and for the political situation.

Above all, they are called on to make decisions on all questions which relate to the activity of communists and their basic organizations. [passage indistinct] The negative (?consequences) and difficulties with which League of Communists organizations are confronted in any part of our country are reflected in the state of the whole of the League of Communists. The events which took place affect not only Kosovo; they have been widely reflected among our public and have influenced the general political disposition in the whole of our country. The whole of the LCY is dutybound to exert influence to improve the work of the League of Communists organization in Kosovo and to help communists in Kosovo to overcome as rapidly as possible the negative consequences of the enemy's counterrevolutionary activity.

In the League of Communists, from the basic organizations to the top leadership, there is a need for constant vigilance and constant monitoring of the political and security situation. Experience of the recent events in Kosovo demonstrates to us that in considering this situation nothing must be suppressed or embellished, but that reference must be made quite seriously to all instances of lack of work, lack of vigilance and the underestimation of hostile activity, without ever neglecting revolutionary vigilance toward all instances of nationalism.

Because of the delay in adopting correct assessments on the essence of the hostile activity, many political and security measures were not adopted in time.

There was even hesitation in the provincial committee itself about the assessment and consideration of the real intentions of the nationalistic provocations, particularly at the beginning. This contributed to a situation in which many League of Communists organizations in Kosovo were caught unprepared to oppose the manifest hostile activities. Forum work and the consideration of problems in League of Communists leaderships alone are not sufficient. A critical attitude is lacking particularly when, in some League of Communists leaderships, there is a growing together, an identification with the technobureaucratic structure which, in its nature, tends to consider phenomena uncritically and to hide the real situation in the masses and work collectives from higher League of Communists organs and the public.

For a number of years many League of Communists organizations in Kosovo underestimated the danger of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. They did not fight against instances of nationalism with all their resolve and effectiveness, and so the enemy was allowed to penetrate both the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations with many nationalistic and false slogans. There needs to be a constant ideological struggle in the League of Communists and an increase in the ideological and class consciousness of communists in order to be ready to act to oppose alien ideological interpretations and the work of the class enemy, particularly nationalism of any kind.

The number of members of the League of Communists is not in itself enough to ensure the influence of the League of Communists on the working masses. This experience points to the need for even broader and more organized work in the ideological and theoretical training of communists. In addition, we also need to take constant account of the class and social structure of League of Communists members and to fight for workers from direct production to be as highly represented as possible in League of Communists organizations. We need militant League of Communists organizations which will be in constant contact with the masses and ready in any crisis situation to lead the struggle against alien, hostile ideas and hostile activities.

Special attention needs to be devoted to the work of organizations of the SAWP which has traditionally always represented a front of all progressive, patriotic and socialist forces. In Socialist Alliance organizations, especially in villages and local communities, all questions of life and work should be discussed. Here we also need to carry out a dialogue with those citizens who do not completely agree with our political standpoints but who hold the position of maintaining the great gains of the national liberation struggle and the strengthening of brotherhood, unity and equality. Socialist Alliance organizations need to become a place for dialogue and free consideration of all problems which we are confronted with in our society.

The hostile center which led the counterrevolutionary actions in Kosovo particularly penetrated the ranks of the young people in schools and the university. This in itself is proof that the Socialist Youth Federation Organization completely failed and that its activity, apart from individual demonstrations, had little effect among young people in schools. From the very fact that, as a result of the large and sudden growth in the population of Kosovo, 51 percent of the population is under 19 years of age, we need to draw the conclusion that political work among young people is of special significance in Kosovo.

An effective struggle against nationalism and all negative phenomena, lack of work and irresponsible behavior has now started in League of Communists organizations in Kosovo. Differentiation is also being carried out in League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations; the sharp demarcation between us and nationalism and irredentism and their exponents is being emphasized.

The struggle against nationalism must not be carried out in a declarative way, but must be carried out specifically against all individuals who are affected with this dangerous illness.

We need to sharpen the critical attitude toward all League of Communists members and, without hesitation, call to account and, if necessary, exclude from the League of Communists those officials who do not carry out their tasks or who have been passive or consciously or unconsciously held enemy positions in spreading nationalism and irredentism.

In giving full support to Kosovo's communists in their activity to overcome the consequences of the nationalistic and counterrevolutionary activity, we need to have confidence in Kosovo's communists, their organizations, and in the other organs in the SAP of Kosovo. We are convinced that in leading this battle they will succeed in discussing in a critical way their work and behavior up to now, overcoming all negative tendencies and phenomena and emerging from this historic battle strengthened and more united.

Such activity by League of Communists organizations in Kosovo needs to be at the center of all precongress preparations. Constant vigilance, critical discussion and consideration of all the problems of the continued development of Kosovo will enable the Kosovo League of Communists to carry out its revolutionary tasks. In the Kosovo League of Communists and the Serbia League of Communists we need to build a long-term platform for the struggle of the Kosovo League of Communists in the continued development of socialist self-management relations and the strengthening of brotherhood, unity and community. On the basis of this platform, we need to develop long-term action with which to overcome all negative consequences and completely eradicate the nationalistic and irredentist activity of enemies of socialist development in Kosovo and its comprehensive social and economic development.

Experiences From the Work of the System of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection

The crisis situation which has arisen also represents a kind of test of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the SAP of Kosovo and more widely. The basic values of this system are now reaffirmed. Once again it has been demonstrated that it guarantees sure protection not only of the security of our borders but also the wider constitutional order. Its indivisibility in Yugoslav dimensions, which presupposes the involvement of forces and resources from all parts of our country in the defense of every part of the SFRY, according to need, came fully to the fore. Therefore, it is understandable that the necessary militia forces from the federation, other republics and Vojvodina were involved, together with Kosovo's forces, in defeating the counterrevolutionary actions.

The defense and security forces successfully carried out the task which was entrusted to them. The members of our army and members of the militia manifested a high level of moral and political consciousness, responsibility and training. However, lack of realism in assessing the political and security situation and the underestimation of hostile activity, along with insufficient development and delayed activation of individual subjects of social self-protection in Kosovo, had as a consequence [words indistinct]. [Word indistinct] came to the fore at (?Pristina) University, in middle schools, in some local communities, and even in some work organizations. In these environments there was a lack of correct political action by the League of Communists, which should form the basis of social self-protection.

On the basis of realizations which we are coming to in the critical analysis of these phenomena, it is essential for us to make special efforts in the ideopolitical and cadre training of social self-protection so that each cell of society will be able to depend and protect itself effectively, above all by its own means and strengths.

Some Basic Experiences and Lessons

For all of us, and the LCY as a whole, these events have shown once again that nationalism of any kind or color is a longstanding enemy which we have been confronted with since the national liberation war, the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Even other hostile, antisocialist and antiself-management tendencies--liberalism, dogmatism and so on--are increasingly dressed in the garb of alleged concern for the interests of this or that nation. This has been their well-known tactic in the last decade; they all use nationalism in order to oppose our socialist construction and our self-management system as a whole.

Nationalism of all colors and kinds is the precise antithesis of self-management socialism and is the greatest enemy of the essential and lasting interests of each individual nation and nationality. In order to hide their reactionary essence, the exponents of nationalism try to impose an idea and practice of national affirmation which would in fact deny other nations and nationalities of that same right. They preach suspicion and hatred toward others and false unity and "national cohesion" within their own nation. They wish to obscure and hinder essential social class, ideological and political [words indistinct] in each nation. These limitations sharply and clearly divide humanistic aspirations and activity whose aim is the liberation of work and man, true community, full equality and brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities in the face of antidemocratic and inhuman ideology and the teaching of nationalistic doom. These limitations affect the existential aspirations and needs of every working man and they help him to realize where his basic social and national interests lie. Therefore, true national affirmation and equality will be manifested and developed in our working class and among working people [words indistinct] only by the continued and comprehensive development of socialist self-management relations.

Comrade Tito pointed to this several times. In his speech at Pristina University on 4 April 1975 he expressed this thought:

"As a new social attitude, socialist self-management offers particularly favorable conditions for the consistent resolution of the national question. Our experiences and realizations are confirming this to an increasingly large extent. Every step forward in the development of self-management and the affirmation of specific forms of socialist liberation of work and man opens up new and greater possibilities for the strengthening and deepening of relations of national equality."

No kind of coexistence between nationalism and socialist self-management is possible. That is why we experience conflicts with nationalism precisely when there is a stagnation in self-management relations and when the League of Communists tolerates coexistence with nationalism.

From our current and earlier experiences we have again learned the lesson that it is tragic when parts of the subjective socialist forces and the League of Communists start to be infected with nationalism, flirt with it or with some of its demands or even tolerate the alleged support of "national forces." This time, too, it has been demonstrated that the call for the "unification of all national forces" always leads to infiltration and penetration of nationalistic forces into our own ranks; not to our conquering of that nationalism, the spirit of which, when it "comes out of the bottle," can no longer be put back in.

We need to once again confront this fact with all its consequences. We need to "get rid of this black sheep from our flock" and to find and cleanse all those who are infected with nationalism and who have infiltrated our ranks, for this is the only way of ensuring not only the continued development of socialist self-management relations, but also a peaceful life for our people and peace in our country and on our borders.

Also, nothing must remain among us that is incomplete or unexplained, for tomorrow the enemy will give his own replies to all our incomplete actions and it could happen that we might fail a serious test.

We need to forcefully strengthen vigilance and mobility in our ranks, in the League of Communists and in all structures of our self-management socialist mechanism, especially in the organs which are created to defend self-management socialism and our country's independence. We must also take forceful measures in all environments against all enemies of the SFRY.

Experience of these events demonstrates that in the whole of the LCY we need to wage a constant battle for vigilance and complete mobility of the League of Communists, particularly of basic League of Communists organizations, so that they can confront the complex situation in which we find ourselves forcefully and with complete openness.

Great laxity, casualness and peaceful work methods have dominated in the LCY. The League of Communists must not become an inert part of the system, but should represent a driving force always capable of being in contact with working people and of constantly leading them into action. In our preparations for the 12th LCY Congress we need to strengthen much more the characteristics of the militant organization of the LCY. Only in this way will the League of Communists be an even stronger active and mobile organization.

Finally, we can draw two more conclusions from all this. First, there is not a single major question in any of our environments which is not also a question for the whole of our community. Therefore, what happens in Kosovo, the whole complex of the development of the Socialist Province of Kosovo in its general complexity, represents a Yugoslav problem, a problem for the LCY as a whole. We have accepted and worked out a whole system of measures to stimulate more rapid development of the SAWP of Kosovo and the underdeveloped republics. We shall realize this large program consistently through unselfish efforts by the whole of our community and we shall call for the consequences of the activity of the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo to be corrected as soon as possible. In giving them our help and support, we must express our complete confidence that the communists of Kosovo and the leading structures of the SAP of Kosovo will themselves ensure that these difficulties are eliminated and that Kosovo League of Communists organizations and the whole self-management mechanism are mobilized so as to overcome the enemy as soon as possible and to dismantle and liquidate his illegal organization and, by means of [words indistinct] development of Kosovo, to prevent the regeneration of nationalism and irredentism and the resurrection of illegal counterrevolutionary organizations.

The situation in Kosovo has demonstrated that we have been slow to undertake measures on many weak points, in particular our economic situation. We have developed the ability to spot and assess in good time specific problems and difficulties in implementing the economic stabilization policy and other systemic measures and to make the right diagnoses, but an adequate degree of operative and active resolution of problems we have spotted and assessed is lacking, even though we know that the unfavorable economic situation and economic difficulties create a propitious basis for the development of nationalism, for the stirring up of dissatisfaction in certain environments, and for the initiation of various hostile actions.

We have spent too much time discussing the many problems in our policy of economic stabilization. We must undertake urgent measures to solve those problems. In the Central Committee Presidium, in the Central Committee itself, in the SFRY Presidency and in all other organs of the federation and republics, we must adopt specific measures and establish the lines of action to resolve the difficulties which are present and from which--unless we resolve them in time--the conditions will be created for the manifestation of nationalism of all hues.

Regarding the Lines of Our Further Action

This Central Committee and its Presidium will continue in the future to concern themselves with the causes of the hostile incidents in Kosovo, with an analysis of the situation and with practical, political and other measures which need to be undertaken.

There are two types of political tasks and problems: of a short-term and a long-term nature. As concerns the first type, I consider the most important aspects to be the following:

It is necessary to continue further to act and offer assistance to the Kosovo League of Communists in eradicating hostile counterrevolutionary operations, for this is a matter of an assault on the achievements of our revolution and on the territorial integrity of the SFRY.

Ideopolitical action in the Kosovo League of Communists must be focused on carrying out a determined settling of accounts with Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The initiative undertaken, and the offensive of the League of Communists, must be energetically continued, as must the frank analysis of weaknesses, the criticism of manifestations of vacillation, passivity and defeatism which are still present in certain environments. The gravity of the situation demands consistent political differentiation at all levels, in all sociopolitical organizations and, above all, in the leadership and organizations of the Kosovo League of Communists.

Bearing in mind the gravity and seriousness of the tasks facing the Kosovo League of Communists, particularly communists from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, particular significance is attributed to the responsibility of communists in every environment in our country to place in the forefront the struggle against nationalism among their own nationality and against other reactionary, dogmatic and quasiliberalistic concepts and actions such as have recently come to life.

It is essential to consistently realize economic stabilization in Kosovo and to carefully assist the unhindered progress of the production and supply of raw materials, and by all possible means to deliberately encourage cooperation between the Kosovo economy and that of the whole of our country.

Given the gravity of the situation at the university and in middle schools in Kosovo, it is essential to continue a critical analysis of the school system and of cadres and textbooks, in particular from the ideopedagogical aspects, and to continue intensive ideopolitical work with students and middle school youth. It is essential, too, to undertake measures to match the number of students and their structure with social requirements and to take all necessary measures in order to more successfully resolve the problem of the employment of young graduates and measures to improve the social standard of living of students.

The forthcoming debate on the developmental problems of the SAP of Kosovo will be the most important of the long-term tasks of the LCY in connection with the events in Kosovo, in addition to constant monitoring of the development of the situation, analysis of the state of affairs and the causes and consequences of these events. The roots of nationalist consciousness and irredentism cannot be found in the rate of economic development and in the level of assistance offered to the SAP of Kosovo, as we can see from the documentation prepared for this session. The expansion of nationalism not only depends on the level of economic development but also on the state of social relations, on social consciousness, on the activity of social forces and the efficacy of revolutionary subjects in an environment.

The development of self-managing relations in Kosovo was surrounded by complicating circumstances in its underdevelopment, in the parabudgetary nature of the funds which flowed in as assistance of the social community.

More detailed debates must be carried out in the appropriate organs and forums of the federation, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SAP of Kosovo concerning Kosovo's economic development (the development of industry, agriculture, the appropriate structures of education, health and culture); the effectiveness and structure of investments; labor productivity; the various consequences of the abrupt growth and abrupt changes in the structure of the population; the problem of and need for Kosovo to be more greatly integrated into our economy as a whole; and concerning a firmer link with the whole of our society. This would represent an added stimulus to Kosovo's economic development and would render very positive sociopolitical effects.

In conclusion, I stress once again that every critical word directed against Albanian nationalism, which must be frank and serious, obliges the League of Communists as a whole both morally and politically to wage an even more determined struggle against all nationalism, against the revival of nationalistic manifestations and passions and hostile activities which hide behind alleged reaction to Albanian nationalism and irredentism, sowing mistrust toward Albanians in certain environments.

The weaknesses manifested in the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations during the events in Kosovo are a lesson for the whole of the LCY. There is clearly the basis for us to set in motion a reexamination of the consciousness and capability of every organization and leadership--of the consciousness and capability for us to act readily in any situation, even the most complex, in which we find ourselves.

I am convinced that we shall emerge from this battle, which was imposed upon us by counterrevolutionary elements, even stronger, firmer and more united in further efforts toward the all-round building up of our equal, socialist community. With this new experience acquired in the struggle against nationalism--nationalism which is not choosy about its means, methods and allies in the struggle against our socialist self-managing society--we shall, striding unswervingly along Tito's path, even further consolidate the socialist community and brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and we shall defend from all assaults the achievements of our national liberation struggle and of the socialist revolution.

Sukrija Speaks

AU071319 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Belgrade--Ali Sukrija was the first to speak in the discussion which began after the introductory speech by Lazar Mojsov at the 20th Session of the LCY Central Committee today. He said that 2 days ago, the Kosovo Provincial Committee reached full unanimity, on the basis of criticism and self-criticism, in assessing the causes and consequences of the hostile and counterrevolutionary actions. The support of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia was important in combatting the enemy's activities, Sukrija said. He added that counterrevolutionary and hostile activities continue in various forms, such as in smearing slogans, attempts at distributing leaflets, spreading disinformation and attempts to hinder lessons in some schools and bring pupils into the streets.

Hostile forces threaten pupils and their parents if they do not join in actions. For the purpose of protecting peace and order, Sukrija added, appropriate political as well as legal measures are being undertaken.

Minic Comments

LD080046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0028 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--Albania has through the activity of its information media and diplomacy, including the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade, itself disclosed its full engagement and involvement in the events in Kosovo.

League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency member Milos Minic said the above in today's discussion at the LCY Central Committee plenary session which ended here in Belgrade late this evening. The session was devoted to the causes and consequences of the events in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Minic said that Albania's policy has openly stood up in the defense of the demand for a "republic" put forth during the unrests in the Province of Kosovo and that, having done so, it has committed a brutal act of interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia.

"It is a very serious attack on Yugoslav-Albanian relations and a heavy blow to the development of good-neighbour relations between our two countries," Minic noted.

The events in Kosovo, Minic said, have disclosed that the Albanian leadership has, through its exponents and agencies, aided Albania irredenist groups in their criminal actions designed to destablize and disintegrate Yugoslavia and bring about the secession of a part of Yugoslav territory.

Minic stressed that "only nationalist blindness could have prompted the Albanian leadership to embark on this reckless and very dangerous road. These people bear the full responsibility for all consequences of their greater Albanian nationalist and irredentist policy against Yugoslavia."

Minic said that in relation to Yugoslavia, Albania pursues a two-track policy, a policy of, on the one hand, developing economic, cultural and other forms of cooperation, where this is of interest to it, while, on the other, conducting a nationalist and irredentist enemy policy.

Minic said that Yugoslavia has accepted the development of good-neighbour cooperation with the deepest conviction that it is in the long-term interest of both countries. Yugoslavia's stand, Minic said, results from the basic principles and goals of Yugoslavia's foreign policy in general and its policy toward neighbouring countries in particular. It, Minic said, is also in the interest of the security of Yugoslavia and Albania and the preservation of their independence.

Yugoslavia should not change this policy of its now, Minic said. There will be no need for changing it, he added, unless Albania's continued anti-Yugoslav action and behaviour and policy towards Yugoslavia require otherwise.

Yugoslavia must not have refrained from virtually reacting at all to attacks from Albania, Minic said. The Yugoslav public and, particularly the youth, must not have been left completely uninformed about the actual state of affairs in Albania. The nature of the regime in Albania, i.e., the Albanian version of Stalinism, should have been explained, Minic said.

Minic drew attention that, in its propaganda and diplomatic action, Albania tried to discredit the Yugoslav policy toward national minorities. However, Yugoslavia records immense positive results in the national policy, Minic said and added that it was noted durng the discussion that hardly anywhere else in the world the national questions has been solved as successflly as in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav policy toward national minorities in neighbouring countries is clear, Minic said. It proceeds from the priority importance of good-neighbour relations and cooperation. Yugoslavia's interest in minorities is based on its position that minorities must be bridges of cooperation with neighbouring countries, Minic noted.

Yugoslavia's interest in the position of its minorities in neighbouring countries has never meant interference in the internal affairs of any neighbour, Minic said and underlined that this Yugoslav policy has been developed together with Tito.

This policy has enabled Yugoslavia to find a common language with all its neighbours, except Bulgaria and Albania, on the question of minorities, Minic stressed.

Each right concerning minorities which Yugoslavia, in keeping with the United Nations Charter and other international documents, demands for itself, that is, its minorities in neighbouring countries it recognizes also to its neighbours, Minic said.

Yugoslavia is open to the world and it does not fear this openness, Minic underlined. Everything that Yugoslavia considers impermissible in its relations toward others it also considers impermissible in relations of its neighbours toward itself, Minic said. Minic underlined that this is above all true of interference in internal affairs and activities aimed against brotherhood and unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and internal stability. Without respect for these principles it is not possible to build and develop good-neighbour relations, Minic said.

Session Concludes

LD072154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2102 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--The 20th session of the LCY Central Committee, which started at 0900 today, ended shortly before 2200. A total of 24 Central Committee members took part in the discussion on the hostile and counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo. They unanimously appraised those events and fully supported the report submitted by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At the end of the session the Central Committee adopted its conclusions on the further lines of activity, which the commission for conclusions will finally edit on the basis of today's discussion and suggestions. As was agreed tonight, the conclusions will be considered by the LCY Central Committee Presidium at its next session, which will also discuss the situation in Kosovo. After that the text of the conclusions will be published.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD071342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 5 May 81

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 5 May (TANJUG)--The Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists at its session held in Sarajevo today chaired by Nikola Stojanovic summed up and made a positive assessment of the debates held in the last few months in municipal organs and organizations in taking stock of the political security situation in this republic.

The introductory report on this exceptionally significant subject was submitted by Avdo Campara, executive secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. He first noted that the information of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium submitted to municipal organs and organizations was given a positive assessment and that it has pr(ided a concise cross-section of the ideopolitical events in socipolitical life at this point in time.

Avdo Campara then noted that the events in Kosovo had rightly occupied the attention of the republic also in Bosnia-Hercegovina and the majority of reactions in this republic are positive in nature. The general conviction is that the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in Kosovo have the strength to settle accounts with the exponents of the undermining activity against the socialist self-managing order, that the workers in Kosovo understand what the realized gains mean--freedom, self-management, brotherhood and unity, independent and nonaligned policy. The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists has always, Campara said, fostered trust in communists in other environments, in their resolve to oppose and overcome everything which is antiself-managing and anti-socialist. Such a trust the League of Communists of this republic also has at this point in time in communists and working people of all nationalities in Kosovo that they will successfully surmount all enemy actions and attempts directed against self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

It is realistic to assume, Campara assessed, that the events in Kosovo will accelerate the further activity of nationalists throughout the country as well as of dogmatic-bureaucratic and liberalist tendencies and forces. It will thus be necessary to ascertain their conduct on a timely basis, but it is certain that such forces in Bosnia-Hercegovina also will not keep quiet. The events in Kosovo can be a reason for even firmer linking up and more aggressive enemy activity, and in this context the enemies will also make use of our present economic difficulties.

Experiences show the need to analyze in all environments in the most responsible and detailed manner those elements which could at a given point in time be the source of dissatisfaction. He then went on to assess that a latent danger for the disruption of the political system could be the enormous increase in the cost of living, low personal incomes, unemployment, inadequate care for pupils' and students' standard of living and the like.

He then said that we have developed a powerful system of all-people's defense and social self-protection with more than 800,000 people, women and young people, but that in no single case and in no place must there be any lull in the activity.

Campara noted that from the material of a number of municipal organizations no specific assessment of enemy activity was to be seen though there are phenomena which cause concern. The enemy have never kept still and never will, and thus our vigilance in the system of defense and protection and in every type of work in general must be very high.

In the debate in which several members of the Central Committee took part, numerous examples were presented which confirmed that the assessment of information on the economic, political and security situation has been positively accepted by League of Communists members, working people and citizens and that with it a very dynamic political action for overcoming difficulties which we face at this moment and for combatting all tendencies and phenomena which are fundamentally opposed to the League of Communists policy has been set in motion. In the debate particular attention was devoted to the socioeconomic situation and the implementation of the stabilization policy which, it was said, yields significant results but it was also noted that a more efficient implementation of its goals is made more difficult and slow by certain unacceptable phenomena and types of conduct, such as the further increase in consumption, the uncontrolled leap in prices, in particular in the first 3 months of this year, fall in exports, shortages and higher prices of reproduction material and raw materials, in particular Yugoslav ones, and especially the real drop in the standard of living. In this context particular attention was drawn to the idea in some environments that all the problems which have arisen, even if it is a question chiefly of internal and subjective problems, have to be resolved by someone at the top, in the republic or the federation.

Thus, as stated, demands are often heard for a change in some systematic solutions or conditions of economic activities even in cases where it is evident that the cause of someone's unsuccessful business activity does not lie in that but in internal weaknesses, in insufficient productivity, in bad work organization. In this context it was said that in this republic approximately 6 percent of organizations of associated labor are operating at a loss and that they employ approximately 7 percent of the workers.

Several speakers in today's debate raised a very major issue of the work of the party--that of its efficiency. Their joint assessment is that often some links in the chain between negotiations and adopting of attitudes on the one hand, and the implementaion of that which has been agreed on, on the other, are breaking down; that the gap between agreement and action is often growing. Noting that the efficiency and trust in the League of Communists is being measured above all by specific action for the implementation of the established policy and agreements, the question was raised with good reason--where should the responsibility of League of Communists members be assessed, in the forum or in action?

In this connection the example of Sarajevo railroad transportation enterprise was mentioned, which when abolishing narrow-guage railroad lines had assumed the obligation to ensure for the population of these areas relevant and definite transportation but that promise has not yet been fulfilled. In such cases too the working people rightly raise the issue of responsibility. All these problems, difficulties and commissions, it was stressed, should also be assessed from the viewpoint of the political security situation. In this context it was opined that working people and citizens are expressing their undoubted readiness to protect the system to the extent to which the general and their direct interests are incorporated in that system. For the communists it is not enough to note that the political security situation, such as it is, is good, but all must work toward it constantly being so and even better.

Thus, as stated, no one must turn a deaf ear to the justified reaction of the working people and citizens provoked by, for instance, unjustified price increases, irregular supplies or some other similar difficulties. If a price increase nevertheless has to take place, as is the case with some agricultural produce for which compensation will be ensured, then this should be explained with substantiated arguments and people should not, as the case sometimes is, learn of the price increase only when buying the goods.

Taking part in the debate, Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, presented an assessment to the effect that the present entire political situation in the country is very complex and that this requires the League of Communists to invest every effort for the unhindered development and continuity of the revolution. Events in Kosovo, as he said, and not only they but also the entire political situation in the country, demand that an even more detailed analysis be made of all the issues which exert an influence, directly or indirectly, on the development of this situation--economic, political and security issues.

In this context he asked: How do the communists meet various antiself-managing and antisocialist phenomena? How do they react to them? How do they fight against these phenomena which hinder our development? In the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists, he said, we are continually waging a struggle with nationalism. We think both energetically and timely enough, but at this point in time we must not lose sight of the fact that nationalism, encouraged from within and without, is indisputably escalating because nationalists find fertile soil and abuse our objective difficulties. He presented the assessment according to which at this moment in time Serbian nationalism is somewhat more pronounced, nationalism which comes to the fore with well-known old slogans. The activity by nationalists of all other shades also is noticeable.

The League of Communists, in his words, must be better able to recognize every nationalistic action and fight energetically against it in every environment where it appears, but the most efficient weapon is certainly the action aimed at resolving all vital issues of the working people and citizens, from the strengthening of self-managing socialist relations to distribution and the standard of living.

In this way, the scope for nationalistic activity will undoubtedly be restricted. If we act in this way, I do not say that there will be no nationalism but its manifestation will in every case be more difficult and less dangerous.

Stojanovic also pointed to existing problems in distribution which, he said, must be looked at primarily from the viewpoint of class-social implications, in particular in a situation in which prices are increasing and the real standard of living is falling, especially of those with the lowest personal income, because, as he said, relations in distribution have one significance when the inflation rate is 10 percent but an entirely different significance when it is, let us say, 30 percent.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee adopted today after the debate the proposed conclusions on the ideopolitical questions of acquiring and distributing income and the proposed decision on the introduction of a 1-year mandate for the president of the Central Committee and of a 2-year mandate for the secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. The Central Committee elected Nikola Stojanovic, the present president, as first president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee with a 1-year mandate.

Following the session of the Central Committee, the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium elected Hrvoje Istuk as its secretary. He is discharging this function at present.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP VIEWS RELIGIOUS GROUPS

LD071237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 May (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Republican Conference of SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted at its session today the proposal that Munir Mesihovic be elected to a 1-year term as president of the Republican Conference of SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Within the framework of its agenda, today's Presidium session also discussed some issues connected with the activity of religious communities and the Association of Religious Officials in Bosnia-Hercegovina. It was stressed that what was involved was the regular discussion of these issues and that no exceptional circumstances or excess situations in this sphere had been the reason for the discussion. It was said that Bosnia-Hercegovina was a specific environment and that--and this was assessed as good--these issues were on the agenda both of the Socialist Alliance and of other sociopolitical organizations.

On the basis of the material and the discussion, assessments and attitudes were established about the further implementation of society's policy on religion and the activity of religious communities in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In this area significant results have been achieved and experiences gathered. Thanks to the increasingly consistent application of the established policy of society, relations with religious communities in this republic are developing more and more successfully.

Patriotically oriented religious officials and citizens have a positive attitude toward the achievements of our socialist revolution--such as brotherhood and unity, and the equality and togetherness of our nations and nationalities--and this is particularly significant for Bosnia-Hercegovina's multinational and multidenominational composition.

In carrying out religious rites, religious communities generally operate within the framewords of the Constitution and the law. Despite positive experiences in implementing the policy toward society in this sphere and the increasingly successful development of relations with all religious communities, the Presidium also points to the attempts and tendencies by individuals and groups in religious communities to use people's religious sentiments and the freedom of activity guaranteed by the Constitution for political activity against the interests of our society. This has a clericalist, nationalistic and generally antisocialist content and aim. This is manifested in particular in statements by individual religious officials during religious rites and manifestations and in the writings of a section of the religious press. The joint tendency of the exponents of clericalism in all religious communities, particularly recently, is reflected in the attempt to oppose the socialist self-managing development of our society and the leading role of the League of Communists.

The Presidium also pointed out that certain clericalist phenomena are also fuelled by cases of sectarian behavior toward the religious needs and interests of citizens, which are guaranteed by the Constitution and the law. Sectarianism toward citizens, believers, is damaging to the development of relations with religious communities and to the policy of our society as a whole and is contrary to the freedoms and interests of working people and citizens.

POLICE, SECURITY UNITS STILL ACTIVE IN KOSOVO

LD071544 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1014 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--Thanks to assistance of police units and members of public and state security of all the Yugoslav republics and the Province of Vojvodina, hostile activity in the recent nationalist and irredentist demonstrations in the Province of Kosovo was suppressed within two days. Police organs and units performed their tasks very resolutely and efficiently. This was stated by Undersecretary in the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia Branko Kostic. Kostic said that police and security units from all the republics and provinces are still in the Province of Kosovo. They together with security organs of Kosovo, will carry out tasks entrusted to them in that region, [word indistinct] the enemy has not renounced his aims and plans, he added. According to Kostic's assessment, the situation caused by the nationalist disorders will be overcome by actions which are being undertaken and it can be expected that the security situation in Kosovo will be stable soon. In an interview to journalists, republican Undersecretary for Internal Affairs Branko Kostic reaffirmed the official data that in the recent discorders in Kosovo nine persons lost their lives--eight demonstrants and one member of the security service. "I consider it necessary to note this since a large number of victims is being manipulated with", Kostic emphasized.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISMISSES MUSEUM OFFICIAL

LD072248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 7 May (TANJUG)--The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly today ordered its organs to immediately start to implement priority tasks stemming from the assessments and attitudes of the provincial committee of the League of Communists on the causes, circumstances and consequences of enemy counterrevolutionary actions in the province.

In line with these assessments the council today relieved Muhamet Sukrija of his function of acting (?director) of the independent administrative organ of the Museum of the Revolution in Kosovo. The statement of the Executive Council session says that this decision was adopted because Muhamet Sukrija, as revealed at the plenum of the provincial committee, succumbed to pressure from the leadership of a cultural team from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to cover up President Tito's picture as a condition for the holding of a performance. The statement of the Executive Council session says that what is involved is a manifestation which should have been held in Gnjilane, but the fact that it has not been held does not exclude or diminish Muhamet Sukrija's responsibility.

At its session today chaired by Bahri Oruci, the Executive Council also discussed information about the tuition at faculties at higher, secondary and primary schools in the province. It was noted that tuition and exams are proceeding according to plan and program. However, the phenomenon of a number of pupils of secondary specialized education not attending tuition was noted. In this connection, it was recommended to self-managing organs and heads of schools that they should take relevant measures in case of such a phenomenon repeating itself. Students who, despite warnings, will not attend tuition or disrupt the regular work of schools will be expelled.

WALDHEIM MEETS OFFICIALS, CONCLUDES VISIT

Talks With Vrhovec

LD071604 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, had talks in Belgrade today on the crucial issues faced by today's world. In the exchange of views, as learned, considerable reference was made to the further consolidation of the irreplaceable role of the world organization in resolving crises in the world and continuous efforts to improve the international political and economic situation which is fraught with dangers for the peace and security of mankind. In this context the need was particularly stressed for the peaceful solution of international problems with the participation of all interested factors. In the talks between the head of Yugoslav diplomacy and the UN secretary general both sides pointed to the need for an intensified contribution by nonaligned countries in resolving the major problems of today's world. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stressed in this context that in all this Yugoslavia will continue to make its active contribution as it has already been doing for decades in the world organization and all otehr international forums.

Meets With Mijatovic

LD072342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY presidency, today received Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, and had a lengthy and friendly conversation with him. They discussed individual topical issues of the very complex situation in the world. They dealt in particular with crisis hotbeds, with the stagnation of the decolonization process in southern Africa and with the need to revive detente in the world. In this context, the irreplaceable role of the United Nations in the immediate and consistent resolution of these problems was pointed out, as well as the great contribution made to this by nonaligned countries. The talks were attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Perez de Cuellar, under secretary of the United Nations for political questions; Rudolf Stajduhar, the UN secretary general's representative for the press; and other officials.

Cvijetin Mijatovic and his wife invited Dr Kurt Waldheim and his wife to luncheon.

Makes Statement, Departs

LD080510 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1821 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--Kurt Waldheim said today that nonaligned countries and Yugoslavia in particular have been constructively contributing to the solution of acute international problems and that they keep on doing so today as his talks here in Belgrade have shown.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim stated the above at a brief press converence at the Belgrade airport prior to his departure from Yugoslavia.

Referring to the contents of his talks with President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic, President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and his host, Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec, Waldheim told Yugoslav and foreign newsmen that the talks related to problems of overcoming the international crisis and reestablishing trust in international relations.

Waldheim expressed the hope that the efforts of the international community and, particularly, of the nonaligned countries, will contribute to returning to the policy of the relaxation of tensions which, as he said, is necessary for solving major present day problems. Waldheim said that responsibility for solving international problems does not rest only with big powers, but with all other countries in the world as well.

The UN secretary-general also answered numerous questions put by foreign reporters and relating to individual world crisis spots.

STANDARD OF LIVING SHORTCOMINGS REPORTED

LD080119 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1826 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government today assessed that the planned growth of the standard of living in Yugoslavia for the past 5 years has not been achieved.

In the first 3 years of the past medium-term plan, the standard of living recorded a growth rate of four percent. Real personal income stagnated in 1979 and last year dropped by eight percent. For the overall past 5-year period real incomes recorded a growth rate of one percent. Over the same period labor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent. The ratio between the lowest and highest personal incomes in 60 percent of Yugoslav enterprises was 1:3 and 1:1.9 in the other.

The Yugoslav Government established that in the past 5 years progress was recorded in all fields of the standard of living, except housing development.

The government today also discussed the measures taken to alleviate the effects of a high growth of prices. Special income compensations have been introduced for workers with lower personal incomes and have also compensations for the producers of the basic victuals, including meat, milk, sugar and cooking oil. The personal income tax has been reduced for those with lower incomes. The majority of Yugoslav work organizations pay their workers' public transport and one meal during work hours. Rents in Yugoslavia will this year increase at a lower than planned rate with a view to maintaining the standard of living level.